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Pakistani Attack On Jummu Beaten Off

FIRE EXCHANGED FOR ONE HOUR

JAMMU, January 1 (PTI).

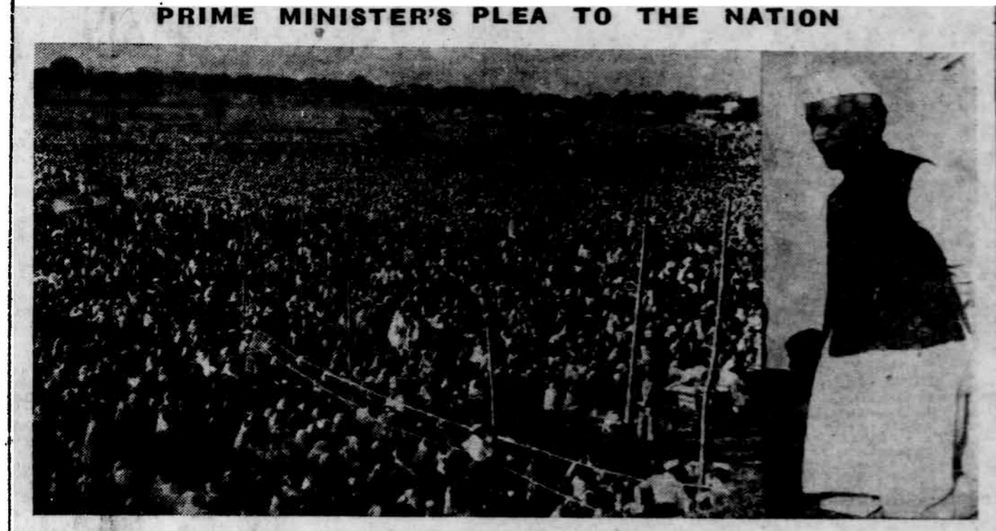
A CONCERTED attack on Urnia villages by armed Pakistan nationals on the night of December 30 was thrown out by the local population after an exchange of fire lasting for an hour, says an official communique issued by the Kashmir Government today.

Describing the incident as the "first fruit of joint defence committees which are now being formed all along the State on the Pakistan border", the communique said that on the night of December 30 at 9-30 p.m., well-armed Pakistan nationals from across the border sweeped down on the villages of Kheri, Kothi, Ratnal and Chakra, all of them situated at a distance of six miles from the cease-fire line.

They unleashed a volley of gunfire to terrorise the population unaware of the fact that in the past week villagers had been equipped with modern fire-arms by Government.

The villagers opened fire in retaliation and for one hour there was brisk exchange of bullets. Finally the raiders withdrew in confusion. The communique reported no casualties.

PRIME MINISTER'S PLEA TO THE NATION



Pandit Nehru addressing a public meeting at Commerce College, Wardha on Dec. 31 appealed to the people to take new pledges on the New Year Day to work hard and thus lead the country towards the path of progress and prosperity.

A Man's Job For All Indians In New Year

PRIME MINISTER'S 'WORK HARD' CALL

Whiplashes "Culture" Communalists

NAGPUR, January 1 (PTI).

THE Prime Minister's New Year Day call to the nation was simple, two-word message: "Work hard". He said: "I can hardly wish you a happy new year. But I can wish you a year full of hard work and hard labour, not empty words and empty labour."

We have a man's job ahead of us, said Pandit Nehru, that of raising the lot of millions and millions of people in this country. Whiplashing the little men who talked of "Hindu culture", he said that they missed the basic human culture and their talk merelyshowed a narrow, barren and limited outlook.

"It is utter lack of understanding of what India has put forth in the past and what India is," said Pandit Nehru. "If India had not had that basic culture and basic faith in the past, she would not have survived all these great political upheavals and division that our history shows."

Speaking with warmth, Pandit Nehru referred to the "monstrous growth" of the agitation for the Hindi language, and declared: "So far as I am concerned, I want to make it clear perfectly to you that language is a dynamic thing and it will grow. I do not think our language will be affected by the monstrosities of those who call themselves Hindu scholars."

Pandit Nehru said he did not think that their range of outlook would be affected by the language, but what he meant was that if this outlook spread in India, "then our whole national life becomes limited in outlook and cannot take advantage of the wide expanses which we can mark today."

GOOD FORTUNE

Pandit Nehru added: "You have the good fortune to align yourselves to great causes. Work for them to the utmost of your ability, to the utmost of your faith, without complaining about this or that. And if you do that, you would find a satisfaction, a contentment which is something infinitely greater than mere superficial happiness."

In a forty-minute extempore address at the Nagpur University Convocation this morning, the Prime Minister spoke of India's historic past, her cultural background and the "man's job" ahead of raising the lot of millions and millions of people in this country.

SIGNIFICANT

They were meeting on the New Year Day, when practically half of the century was over and they were entering on the second half. These occasions were, sometimes, significant because they fixed something in their minds or made them think more of the times to come. On the New Year Day, it was peculiarly situated for them to think of what they had done and more so, of what they would like to do in future.

Pandit Nehru said that he would take advantage of the occasion by "communing with you and conferring with you about some of the matters of serious import which you and I and all of us have to face". When the world was changing fairly rapidly and in these days of transition, one generation could not easily understand another. The young and old talked of the same things and met together daily but their thoughts and urges were different. "So in spite of the fact that I have tried to keep abreast of the mind of youth in this country, I wonder often if I have succeeded or if I am completely adrift and cut off from that mind of the rising and younger generation."

FRUSTRATION

Pandit Nehru said that there was today in India, perhaps to some extent in other countries as well, "a great deal of frustration in people's minds, of doubt and uncertainty." He said there was a certain confidence also. But that confidence seems to be surrounded by this feeling of uncertainty. There were all kinds of crime in the world and some young men were attracted to particular things. But, Pandit Nehru said, "I presume we realise that no problem is solved by making a lot of noise about it. You and I and the world have to face very difficult and serious problems and it may be that with the best effort in the world, we cannot find an adequate and sufficient answer to those problems."

Nevertheless, he said, the only way to approach them and to think about them was to seriously apply their minds and to consult each other, taking account of the experience of the past and of the spirit of adventure and freshness of youth.

"So, we look at India today, two and a half years after her independence. And within three and a half weeks or so now, we shall proclaim the Republic of India.

THE SPIRIT

"Undoubtedly, by proclaiming the Republic of India on January 26, we shall get a great sense of fulfilment in our hearts and we have a feeling that we have somehow not come up to that expectation which we ourselves had. While perhaps we have fulfilled our promises in the sense of keeping to the letter of the word, how far have we fulfilled them in spirit? That doubt creeps upon my mind and that doubt will now create in your minds a sense of lack of fulfilment which otherwise you would not have.

"And that is perfectly true, because we never envisaged freedom as something legal, only constitutional or great phrases, but we thought always in terms of raising the hundreds of millions of our people, of giving them the necessities of life as well as those other equalities and opportunities that should be pro-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 1)

SLOW AND STEADY PROHIBITION

NAGPUR, Jan. 1 (PTI).

EXPLAINING his views on prohibition in reply to a question at the press conference here today, Pandit Nehru said: "I think that prohibition should be fitted in gradually into the state of affairs, without ignoring the economic conditions."

One chief difficulty, he said, was there was always a great danger of really prohibition not being effective in these circumstances. Once the law was passed they had to proceed considering both the economic situation and the effectiveness of the step taken.

HEROES OUT OF CLAY

Prasad Expects A Renaissance

MADRAS, Jan. 1 PTI Dr Rajendra Prasad today expressed the hope that a free India would throw up that human element which would be able to rise above the limitations and legacies of the past and unify the country at large on the crest of a wave of renaissance—a new urge.

Presiding over the 10th session of the All-India Agriculture Economic Conference, Dr Prasad said that Mahatma Gandhi's tapasya did create heroes out of clay and threw up elements which carried the country out of the slough of despond to the heaven of freedom.

"Let us hope that the moral and spiritual resources of Bharat will be able to meet the new challenge and make that freedom not only secure but also fruitful by providing means for comfortable and contented life among which food is the foremost," he said.

COWS

"No discussion on the agricultural problem', Dr. Prasad added, can have any claim to completeness unless it deals also with the question of animal husbandry both as a source of additional food and as supplying bullocks on which our agricultural economy depends to such a large extent. But that opens up a big question which may not be considered here beyond stating that the policy of developing breeds of cows which give more milk regardless of the bullocks which one may get from them has to be reviewed and we have to concentrate on double purpose breeds.

Describing India as a vast agricultural country, Dr Prasad said that although its two outstretched arms on the north-west and north-east had been cut away and lost to Pakistan, India still covered 1,845,000 square miles and has a population of more than 320 millions.

Seventy per cent of its population lived by agriculture. The methods of cultivation varied as its topography and ranged between the primitive method of shifting cultivation still followed by the tribal people in hill tracts, known as the jhum system, and the modern methods of large-scale farming with the help of machines and chemicals.

The bulk of the cultivation however, was of small holdings carried on according to "old traditional methods". Let no one run away with the idea that the traditional method is primitive or ignorant, he said and added, that if that were so, it should not be possible to grow crops, herbs and fruits.

FOODGRAINS

He said that the average production of all foodgrains for the triennium 1946-49 came to 42.6 million tons and the deficit was therefore less than 10 per cent. Even if no fresh lands were brought under cultivation, and if only 11 maunds were produced where 10 maunds were produced today, the deficit would be wiped out. The experience of any one engaged in agriculture would tell them that provided he could be assured of water supply and manure, more than one maund could be added to ten maunds. They could also take advantage of improved seed and better methods of cultivation with the help of better tools. Apart from these there were vast tracts which could be reclaimed and cultivated if only irrigation could be improved.

PROGRAMME

To make the grow more food campaign successful, Dr. Prasad suggested an eight-point programme to the Government.

They are: "On the Government side (1) At higher levels elaborate redtapism should be avoided; strict coordination eliminating delay in decision and implementation of decisions should be ensured, if it is found impossible to unify command in this respect. (2) Those in charge of execution should be required to show results which should be checked by an independent agency. (3) Complaints should be quickly attended to and redressed.

(Continued on Page 5 Col 7)

Little Men's Little Ways

NAGPUR, Jan. 1 (PTI).

THE Prime Minister said:—

"Now, it might happen, in some ways, historically or otherwise, India is so situated at the present moment when it might help in the solution of larger problems. I see that not in any spirit of vain glory of pride because, frankly speaking, I have little pride for any movement in my country.

"I have a basic or fundamental pride for my country, but for the moment, when I feel what is being done and what is not being done in the country, I have little pride in my country. Because, I feel, people are engaging themselves in little things of the time, forgetting the great destiny of this country and the great responsibilities that freedom has thrust upon us, or quarrelling amongst themselves, complaining all the time and blaming somebody or other, but not thinking of their own duties and responsibilities."

REGULATING FARM WAGES

Intervention By State Needed

MYSORE, Jan. 1 (PTI).

IF farm wages and cultivators' earnings are to be improved in Asia, a rise in the level of agricultural productivity is a "fundamental necessity", the International Labour Office said in a report.

The report is one of six which have been prepared to serve as a basis for the discussions of the International Labour Organisation's Asian Regional Conference in Ceylon.

The report dealt mainly with the problem of raising the level of farm wages and the earnings of primary producers. It said in this connection that efforts to increase productivity would have to come "through a general readjustment in the use of the factors of production—changes in methods of production, an increase in capital equipment, and reallocation of resources."

ASIAN PROBLEM

The report pointed out that in Asia the agricultural labour supply greatly exceeds demand. The real problem of the landless labourer at the moment, it said, "is perhaps not so much what he is to earn, but rather whether he is to earn at all."

An increased demand for labour at the present technical level, the survey suggested, could be encouraged by increasing the share of income of certain categories of agriculturists, especially tenants and share croppers, in order to enable them to hire labour at a reasonable wage or to acquire some land.

In view of the special conditions prevailing in Asia, the report concluded, "some kind of State intervention is desirable" to achieve wage regulation in agriculture.

This view was advanced, it said, "because high rural birth rates and lack of opportunities for alternative employment in rural areas tend to create buyers market in respect of labour, so that agricultural wage rates compare unfavourably with those in other occupations."

The report argued also that the raising of wages through regulation may compel management to relinquish inefficient and wasteful methods of production.

NO INDO-PAK REUNION

Dangerous Talk, Says Nehru

NAGPUR, Jan. 1 (PTI).

THE Prime Minister said this evening in the course of a forty-minute speech at a public meeting that "to talk of bringing about a reunion of India and Pakistan at the present juncture is meaningless".

Pandit Nehru said that at the recent Calcutta session of the Hindu Mahasabha, the President of the Sabha had made a statement that the objective of the Sabha was to strive for the reunion of India and Pakistan into "Akhand Bharat". Pandit Nehru declared that such statements were "most irresponsible". He did not imagine that any person, who considered himself as holding a position of responsibility in public life, could lightheartedly make it. Pandit Nehru said his view was emphatic that the Hindu Mahasabha President had made such a statement "to mislead the people".

"I wish to make it perfectly clear here today that there is no question of Pakistan coming back to India. If India has her great and difficult problems to tackle, Pakistan is faced with even bigger and more formidable problems to solve. We shall be adding to our burdens and difficulties if any one in India talks of bringing back Pakistan to India," he said.

Pandit Nehru added that the Hindu Mahasabha President, while fully conscious of the absurdity and the impracticability of such an ideal of

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

JUTE BEING RELEASED?

CALCUTTA, Jan 1 (PTI) The Pakistan Government has, it is learnt here, now agreed to release over 100,000 maunds of Assam jute which had been held up at various stations in Eastern Pakistan. These goods were being transported from Assam to Calcutta in 21 barges and were held up by the Pakistan authorities following non-devaluation decision of that Government.

Steamer companies owning these barges and responsible for carrying these goods have, however, no information so far whether any of these barges have actually started moving on being released.

P. M. Busy In Nagpur

A CROWDED DAY

NAGPUR, Jan. 1 (PTI).

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, spent a busy day in Nagpur fulfilling a crowded programme of engagements in rapid succession till late this evening.

After the Nagpur University Convocation this morning, Pandit Nehru rushed to a rally of 20,000 school children, boys and girls, but the rush of the dense crowds was so terrific that programme of a march past and drill by students had to be abandoned. This was followed by a fifteen-minute talk with pressmen at Government House when the Prime Minister answered questions put to him by newspapermen.

Pandit Nehru then had a meeting with the C.P. Ministers for an hour, and later drove to the city area in the afternoon. He visited a hospital in which different systems of medicine, ayurvedic, unani and allopathic, are available to patients, saw an exhibition of handloom products and addressed a gathering of students at the second session of the Youth Congress.

Pandit Nehru asked them to formulate a programme of their work, how they proposed to play their part in the task of nation-building and pass resolutions embodying such a programme of work.

Pandit Nehru followed this up with a forty-minute address at a public meeting at which 30,000 people heard him with rapt attention. He later attended an at home in his honour given by the C.P. and Berar Chamber of Commerce and late this evening the Prime Minister met 200 Congress workers from Nagpur Province at Government House for an hour.

The Chancellor of the Nagpur University gave a dinner in honour of the Prime Minister tonight at Government House.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed on Monday, January 2, 1950, on account of the New Year.

There will be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday, January 3, 1950.

NEW YEAR: A NOTE OF HOPE

LONDON, Jan. 1 (PTI-Reuter)..

LEADERS of many countries today, in new year messages to their peoples, expressed hope for the future and reviewed the achievements, perplexities and problems of 1949.

Prime Minister Georges Bidault told the French people: "Do not be afraid of the future".

Austrian President Dr. Karl Renner called on other nations to "leave Austria alone" to work out her own salvation.

Federal Chancellor Dr. Leopold Figl demanded a peace treaty for the Austrian people which would leave them free and independent.

Marshal Tito pledged Yugoslavia's continued defiance of the Cominform.

General Franco claimed in a broadcast last night that Spain's relations with the United States were becoming "closer every day".

Russia, according to a new year article in the Soviet Journal, New Times, entered 1950 strong enough to smash any aggressor, but would "unswervingly" continue to work for peace.

Emperor Hirohito welcomed 1950 "the year of the tiger" in verse. He expressed concern about the number of Japanese prisoners still in Russian hands. "With the nation I wait, my heart in pain for those for whom we wait in vain," he wrote. "Let us welcome home those who have returned after suffering so long on alien soil."

Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru urged Indians to work hard in 1950. "I can only wish our people for the new year strenuous labour and not empty words," he declared.

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A New Batch for New Year—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for new classes, commencing 3rd January for Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, General Commerce, etc., Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (1478)

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BOOKS & MAGAZINES

1950, I.A.S., P.C.S., I.S.W., Military Wing, Assists Grade and other Competitive Exams. made easy. Read "Careers and Courses". Write 94-Baird Road, New Delhi. 6587

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Shop at Decosa for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz. Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE NO. A/819.

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase, Ministry of Food (Div. II) New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of approximately 2200 tons wheat bran (containing barley husk not exceeding 25 p.c.) required, during February and March, 1950.

The tender should be sent so as to reach him by 4 P.M. on 20-1-50 on tender forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 10/- (not refundable) per set in cash or by money order (Cheques will not be accepted) quoting tender notice number and remitters' full name and address. Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors with the Ministry of Food must state the names of their Bankers also.

(6758))

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVRAJ MALUKCHAND SHAH and CHANDULAL VARDHMAN SHAH, both have contracted to sell the undermentioned land to our clients. All persons claiming any right, title or interest to or in the land or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are requested to communicate their claims in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND

ALL that piece of vacant land of the Inamdari tenure, situate at Mouje Wadhwan Turfe Malad Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Borivli and admaesuring about 51,000 square yards and bearing Survey No. 1 (part) Survey No. 3 (part) Survey No. 4 and Survey No. 6 (part) bounded on the North by the boundary line of the village of Akurli on the South partly by Survey No. 20A and partly by Survey No. 6 (part) on the East by Government land and on the West by a road.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1949.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.
(6762)

PUBLIC NOTICE

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that my client GAURYA MAHADU has changed his name to GAURYA PANDU.

N. G. SAMANT,
Advocate for Gaurya Mahadu.
Poibowdi Naka, Bombay.
1st January, 1950.
(1485)

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN PARTIAL MODIFICATION of the Notice issued on 19th November 1949 it is hereby notified that students of Public Schools or of schools which prepare students specially for Cambridge School Certificate Examination who are due to appear at Cambridge School Certificate Examination to be held in December 1950 are now also eligible to apply for the examination for admission to the Inter Services Wing of the Armed Forces Academy for the Course commencing in July 1950, provided they can submit a certificate from the Headmaster|Principal of the School that they are due to appear at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in December 1950 and that they have now attained the Matriculation standard of education. Such candidates should also submit a certificate from the Headmaster|Principal showing the date of their birth as recorded in the school. Application Forms etc. obtainable from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. Last date for receipt of applications FOR SUCH CANDIDATES ONLY 31st January, 1950.

It is also hereby notified for the information of candidates who have already applied and who may now apply that the examination will be held on the 17th and 18th February, 1950.

(6763)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED, will be held at THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY at 1, QUEEN'S ROAD, (OPPOSITE CHURCHGATE RAILWAY STATION), FORT, BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1950, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1949.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.
For THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LTD.,
CEMENT AGENCIES, LTD.
Managing Agents.

J. H. PATEL,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 25th November 1949.

NOTE:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company were CLOSED from Tuesday, the 8th November to Monday, the 28th November, 1949, both days inclusive.

The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable on and after Friday, the 3rd February, 1950, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Monday, the 28th November, 1949.

(6765)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 7-2-1950 from persons domiciled in Bombay Province or from displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan settled in this Province for the post of PROFESSOR OF VETERINARY SCIENCE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DHARWAR. PAY.—Rs. 200-650 PLUS allowances admissible under the rules. Higher starting pay upto Rs. 265|- admissible to a suitable candidate. QUALIFICATIONS.— (1) M. R. C. V. S. or a graduate of a recognised Indian Veterinary College, (2) five years' teaching experience and (3) sufficient field experience of diagnosis, treatment and control of cattle diseases both contagious and non-contagious. AGE.—On 1-4-1950, not more than 30 years in case of direct recruits and 40 years in case of those already in Government service. Age limit relaxable in suitable cases. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1|- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with the employment exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office.

(6764)

SEALED TENDERS

will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. RAILWAY, MADRAS 3.

for "WELDING OF RAIL JOINTS in 90 Lbs. F. F. RAIL TRACK from Mile 270 to 275 on the NORTH WEST LINE—GOOTY DISTRICT" upto 12 hours on 31st January, 1950.

2. Tender forms and other documents will be issued on application on payment of Rs. TEN PER SET IN CASH. Earnest money of Rs. 600|- is to be paid in advance.

3. Value of work approximately Rs. 28,500|-.

(6748)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

We have pleasure in announcing that a new Sub-Agency of this Bank will be opened on 9th January 1950 at Osaka, Japan.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.
Kandla-Deesa Railway Construction.
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED rate tenders are invited by the Engineer-in-Charge, Kandla Deesa Railway Construction, Byculla Club, Bombay No. 8, for the following works:—

1. Earthwork from mile 92 to 95, across the Little Rann between Piprala and Adesar. Approximate value of contract ..Rs. 2½ lacs.
2. Earthwork from mile 12 to mile 34 between Bhiladi and Mitha. Approximate value of contract ..Rs. 1½ lacs.
3. Earthwork from mile 95 to mile 117 between Lakhpat and Kidianagar Approximate value of contract ..Rs. 5½ lacs.
4. Earthwork from mile 136 to mile 162 near Samiakhali to Bhimasar. Approximate value of contract ..Rs. 4 lacs.
5. Construction of culverts and bridges from mile 154 to mile 168 between Kandla and Bhachau. Approximate value of contract ..Rs. 3½ lacs.
6. Construction of culverts and bridges from mile 117 to mile 148 between Bhachau and Kidianagar. Approximate value of contract ..Rs. 2 lacs.
7. Construction of culverts and bridges from mile 96 to mile 117 between Lakhpat and Kidianagar. Approximate value of contract ..Rs. 5½ lacs.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be had at Rs. 10|- for each work from the office of the Engineer-in-Charge, Byculla Club, Bombay No. 8, during office hours.

Tenders will be received upto 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th January, 1950, EXCEPT TENDERS FOR ITEM 1, WHICH WILL BE RECEIVED ONLY UPTO 3 P.M. ON 17-1-1950.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of cargoes lying uncleared at the B. P. Trust Storage Yard Wadala.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended Menesse & Co. will under instructions from The Manager B. P. Trust Docks sell by public auction at Wadala Bombay Port Trust Storage Yard (near Wadala Station east side Antop Village) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 5th January 1950 the following:—

825 drums Diesel Fuel Oil: 59 Drums Lubricating Oil: 59 Drums White Oil: 176 Empty Iron Drums. A deposit of 25 per cent in cash to be paid on the lot being knocked down.



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Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

YEAR'S GREETINGS TO RAJAJI

Blesses Children

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1. (PTI-Reuter): The Netherlands Ambassador, Mr. A. Lamping, today called on the Governor-General, Mr Rajgopalachari, to convey to him New Year greetings on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mr. Lamping who replaced the Chinese Ambassador, Dr Chia-Leun Lo, as the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in the capital on India's recognition of Communist China, was with Mr. Rajagopalachari for half an hour.

As the Governor-General came out of his study, his staff wished him. A Little taken aback amidst laughter, "I thought I was to meet some children"

Mr. Rajagopalachari did meet the children when he motored to the Roshanara Garden in Old Delhi, to preside over the "Bal Mela" organised by the Delhi branch of the Balkan-Ji-Bari. He was received by Mr. Radha Raman, President and garlanded by two little girls.

BLESSINGS

Addressing the children from a decorated pandal, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "Today is January 1, 1950. We have our own New Year but the world knows this New Year. To all of you, children, gathered here, I give my "ashirvad" (blessings). You give me in return your good wishes (loud cheers). One day you will grow up like me and have to work hard. Now you have only to play. Show me how you will play by getting up and jumping".

Two thousand children jumped and shouted at the top of their voices in response to this novel request.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, mobbed by the children, went round the stalls run by them and saw the children's Park.

SOCIAL EQUALITY TO BE ACHIEVED

Shankerrao Deo's Call

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 1 (P.T.I.): "The new consitution assures political equality to all but economic and social equality will have to be achieved by fusion of the spirit with the letter of he Constitution", said Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress here yesterday at a meeting organised by the District Congress Committee.

Mr. Deo said: "When the Congress will cease striving for equality to all, she will be extinct and I shall have nothing to do with it". The Congress has never made any conscious attempt to exploit the poor or enrich the rich, he said. "India is the only country which has enjoyed the fruits of revolution but has not suffered from counter-revolution", he added.

CHRISTIANS' THREE-FOLD DUTY TO STATE

Homage To God, Aid To Fellowmen, Service To Nation

CARDINAL GILROY'S CALL TO CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

MEMBERS of the Catholic community in Greater Bombay thronged in thousands at the Cooperage grounds this evening to receive the benediction on the New Year Day from his Eminence Cardinal Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney and Papal Legate to the first plenary Council of the Bishops in India.

Rev. Leo Kierkels, Papal Internuncio in India, Archbishops, Bishops and other high dignitaries of the Catholic Church in India, members of the clergy and religious men and women from Bombay city and suburbs present at the mass gave colour to the solemnity of the occasion. Rev Valerian Gracias Bishop Auxiliary for Bombay welcomed His Eminence on behalf of the Archdiocese of Bombay

Addressing the gathering, nearly 50,000 strong, from the tastefully decorated dais flying the Indian National flag and the Papal flag, Cardinal Gilroy stressed the importance of the three-fold duty devolving on the Christian community in Free India. They were homage and adoration to God, help to fellowmen and duty to the nation.

RESPONSIBILITY

Cardinal Gilroy said: "We owe it to our nation to contribute our quota for the welfare and progress of our nation." They should, in so far as they were able to do, take interest and participate in the social and political activities of the country and also give their experience and knowledge for the benefit of their nation.

Cardinal Gilroy called upon the Catholic community to resolve on this New Year's Day, "so important in the history of Free India", to contribute their quota for the welfare of the Church and the nation. He said that now that India was a free country, a great responsibility devolved on their children on whom the future of the land of birth rested. He was confident that they would grow up to be good, excellent Catholics and patriotic citizens of the nation.

Rev. Valerian Gracias welcoming Cardinal Gilroy said that the Catholics of Bombay, because of the city's pre-eminent role in the political, economic and cosmopolitan life, were able to contribute to national reconstruction, on all front. He was happy to say that the relationship between the Church and the State was cordial and had every hope that it would continue to be so in future.

At the conclusion of the reception, Cardinal Gilroy imparted the pontifical benediction to the gathering.

RETAIN BELLARY IN MADRAS

Kannadiga Deputation's Memorandum

BELLARY, Jan. 1. (PTI). A deputation of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee consisting of Mr. H. R. Moharary, Editor of Samyuktha Karnataka, Hubli, Dr. Balvant Rao Mangalvedi, Mr Loddameti Andanappa, M.L.A. (Bombay) and Mr. Srinivas Rao Venkatesh Magadi, General Secretary K. P. C. waited on the Madras Ministers, Messrs. Bimgopala Reddy and M. Bhaktavatsalam and presented a memorandum urging that the whole of Bellary district must remain in the residuary province of Madras.

The memorandum said that till a duly constituted boundary decides the issue the deputationists demanded that all Kannada areas in other Rayalaseema districts (Bellary, Kurnool, Antapur, Chittor and Cuddappah) as also entire Bellary district should remain in the Madras Province.

The Ministers gave a patient hearing to the deputation and assured them that they would forward their memorandum to the Central Government.

The Ministers left for Madras this evening.

Members of the District Congress Boards and municipalities in seven admittedly Kannada taluks of Bellary also met the Madras Ministers at a conference today and pointed out the need for retaining the whole district in Madras province pending the formation of a separate Karnataka province.

They demanded the appointment of a boundary commission before any portion of the district was included in Andhra.

Mr. Gopal Reddy told the Press Trust of India that majority of people who attended the Conference opposed partition of the district and the inclusion of any portion thereof in Andhra. They desired to stay in the residuary province of Madras.

IMPRACTICAL IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY

Mr. B. P. Agarwalla's Charges Against Government

PETTIAH (BIHAR), January 1 (P.T.I.).

MR. B. P. AGARWALLA, former President of the Indian Colliery Owners Association presiding over the fifth session of the Bihar Provincial Marwari Federation here yesterday called upon the Marwaris "to restore and re-establish the unblemished glory as also the traditional popularity of Indian merchants among whom we occupy a prominent place".

"It is said in some quarters that some of us disregard the inherent honesty of the trade and the interest of the larger community we serve. It is a serious charge which we must be able to refute", he said.

"After all, the majority of our people are innocent and are actuated by the traditional honest principles of the trade. It may be only a few among us who have brought this calumny on the whole community".

CUSTODIANS

"We as a community", Mr. Agarwalla said, "have been and are essentially the custodians of the country's commercial and industrial enterprises. To create wealth for the country and to build up a sound economy for it have been the undisputed and proud privilege of our community.

"To the largest extent it is we who largely contribute to the financial resources of running the country and it is we who build the nation's prosperity. It is for us to bring to the notice of the Government the error of their ways under a premature socialistic tendency and impractical ideals of democracy.

"Government should keep in view that ours has been the main contribution to the totality of national economy,—from reclamation of waste lands to the purchase of locomotives and high sea vessels, from the small vendors shop in the village to the biggest commercial houses in the metropolis, from the humblest cottage industry to the giant instruments of production".

EDUCATION

Referring to the need for higher education among Marwaris, Mr. Agarwalla said: "We have had the habit to regard higher education as unnecessary and even as an impediment to business success. It is time we part with these antiquated ideas, these outmoded notions."

Referring to the Hindu Code Bill Mr. Agarwalla said: "I must utter the warning with all the emphasis at my command that anybody however, eminently placed today who will support an enactment purported to undermine the sanctity of Hindu marriage and solidarity of a Hindu joint family will be condemned by the unborn generations in future."

HARIJAN'S DEMANDS CONCEDED

Labour Minister On New Constitution

MADRAS, Jan. 1. (PTI): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, India's Labour Minister told the P.T.I. today that "the nationalist Harijans" were entirely satisfied with the provisions in the new constitution of India safeguarding their interests.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram arrived here this morning from Vishakapatnam by train.

"Our demands have been fully conceded, he said and added: "We did not put our dmands in a bargaining spirit. All that we wanted have been provided in the constitution".

The Labour Minister, who visited the dockyard at Vishakapatnam said that he had assured the workers there that the dockyard would not be closed down. The shipping industry of India, was in its initial stage tnd it was difficult to make it paying immediately. The Government, he said, would do their best to promote that industry.

Regarding retrenchment proposal among the civilian employees of the Military Engineering Service at Avadi, Mr Jagjivan Ram said that the Labour Minstry had taken up the matter with the Defence Ministry and no final decision had been taken on the matter. It was difficult to say at present that there would not be any retrenchment.

KARACHI, Jan 1, (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Scheduled Caste Federation favoured joint electorates with reservation of seats in the future provincial and Central Legislature elections, Mr. Jogendranath Mandal, President of the Federation, said here today.

The Pakistan Law Minister said the Federation, formed six years ago, "has now become the sole representative body" of his community.

E. BENGAL CHARGE AGAINST INDIA

Stopped Movement Of Foodgrains

DACCA, Jan. 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): East Bengal's Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Mr. S. M. Afzal, yesterday alleged that India had contravened the Barcelona Agreement by stopping the movement of a quantity of foodgrains in transit from West Pakistan to East Bengal.

In a broadcast talk from Radio Pakistan, Dacca, Mr. Afzal said that East Bengal had in the past been receiving consignments of foodgrains from West Pakistan through Calcutta. This arrangement not only had the sanction of the Barcelona Convention behind it but had been specially made after discussion with the Indian authorities, he said.

Food Drive In U. P.

IRRIGATION PLANS MAKE PROGRESS

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

The latest report of progress of production plans operating in the province indicate that irrigation schemes undertaken by the Government have made considerable progress. As many as 95,000 acres of land are now receiving irrigation facilities and 1,462 masonry wells, 744 cornea 25 tube wells have been completed in the various districts. Persian wheels have been fitted to about 240 wells.

The Agricultural department has distributed so far 1,97,468 tons of various kinds of chemical fertilisers and other manures. Eleven thousand three hundred sixteen tons of improved cereal seeds have been distributed which covered an area of 4,17,296 acres.

It is expected as a result of all these measures it would be possible to have an additional yield of 64,913 tons of food grains. In this connection subsidiary foods have been grown on 239 acres in the form of papaya in the districts of Faizabad, Allahabad, Agra and Saharanpur. In the same districts 330 acres of land have been planted with 8,573 plants of ffibananas. For the furtherance of their various schemes under food production plan the U. P. Government has so far received 3,129 tons of coal and 2,147 tons of cement from the Central Government.

The U. P. Government is launching a scheme for the establishment of key village centres one in each tahsil of six western districts of Saharanpur, Muzzafurnagar, Bulandshahar, Meerut Aligar and Mathura for the improvement of bread cattle, and buffaloes. These western districts have climate and other conditions similar to those prevalent in East Punjab. Local types of cattle and buffaloes of these districts greatly resemble Harisna and Murrah respectively and are far too superior to those found in other parts of the province.

As a first step it is tentatively proposed to carry out at 28 centres in these six districts preliminary survey of all cows and she buffaloes of over three years, which would be marked for later identification. Each centre will consist of group villages possessing a total number of 600 cows and about 200 she buffaloes.

The pedigree of some Haryana Murrah bulls will be maintained. These animals may also be distributed on usual nominal contribution basis to village panchayats and multi-purpose co-operative societies, gaushalas, and private individuals in close vicinity, of key village blocs.

Thus it is expected that the jurisdiction of this intensive cattle breeding areas in key village blocks will go on expanding, depending on the number of pedigree bulls available from government farms and other sources.

ALTERNATIVE DRAFT OF CODE BILL

Banaras Pandits' Efforts

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1

Some Sanskrit pandits, it is learnt, are preparing an alternative draft of the Hindu Code Bill at Banaras to be presented to the Government of India. The Kashi Pandit Sabha has been working at the draft, which is expected to be finalised in Delhi.

It is interesting to note that even the Kashi pandits realise the necessity of reforms even though they do not agree to the provisions of the present bill in details.

The Banaras pandits stand for full liberty to women and admit the right of divorce as envisaged in certain commentaries and Smritis on Hindu shastras.

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 1 (UPI). Smoking in all cinema halls has been prohibited with immediate effect by an order issued today by the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad.

Administrators Can't Balance Supply And Demand

SURAT TRADERS ASK FOR DECONTROL

SURAT, Jan. 1 (PTI): A plea for the immediate lifting of control was made by the Surat Chamber of Commerce in a memorandum to the Government submitted on behalf of the traders and businessmen of Surat City and the district.

The memorandum stating that decontrol in a general way helped to check the inflationary spiral and keep the economy of the country comparatively stable, says: "Now the time has come for positively bringing down prices and tackling official corruption on the one hand and anti-social activities on the other.

"Official favouritism, corruption and nepotism, which come in the wake of controls have been responsible for the persistent existance of a second and higher market for all controlled commodities to the advantage of a few dishonest persons while putting into force a very useful and efficient section of the community."

"Controls", the memorandum says, "have not been designed to be part of a planned economy, but have been imposed under the stress of circumstances and a few administrators could not serve the purpose of bringing into proper play the law of supply and demand to the advantage of the common man."

3 ARRESTED IN BANK DACOITY CASE

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Jan. 1: It is understood that the Bombay C.I.D. has seized Rs. 7,000 pointed out by one of the accused in the Central Bank Dacoity Case. The amount, it is stated, was concealed in a bedding at Bava Malangad, near Kalyan. The police also recovered some money earlier, and have arrested three persons so far.

Dacoits Rob Villagers: One Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)
UJJAIN, Jan. 1: A message received from Nagada says that an armed gang of dacoits, numbering about 10 to 12, attacked villagers and cartman and after injuring one kisan seriously robbed the villagers of their money, ornaments and belongings.

The injured man has been removed to hospital and police is making investigation into the incident.

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3-15, 6-15 & 9-15. Fri. Sat., Sun. 12-30.
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MADHURANI cures even the most dangerous type of diabetes. It has been proved useful in some such cases when the Doctors had lost all hopes of cure. If there is much sugar in the urine or one feels very thirsty or there are eruptions over body and there may be development of carbuncle, it is suggested that in such cases MADHURANI should be used. It will stop the sugar and thirst the very first day and in a few days, the dangerous and uncurable disease will be finally cured. Price Rs. 11/4/-. Postal charges separate.
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CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Posh Shud 13, 2006.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 12, 1369.
Parsi: Amardad 2, 1319.
Hightide: 10-10, 23-51.
Lowtide: 05-12, 16-39.

Today's Engagements

CONDOLENCE MEETING, to morn death of Sir Mathuradas V. Khimj, Gazdar Hall, Andheri, 9-30 a.m.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ-RAMANA JAYANTHI: Devotional Songs by Comrades Union, Matunga, at 7 p.m., Discourse (in Tamil) on "The Greatness of Jivanmukhta" by Shri T. A. Venkatesa Dikshitar Avl., 8-30 p.m., at Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle, Matunga.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ-RAMANA JAYANTI: Harikirtan (in Hindi) by Dr. B. K. Nadkarni, M.B.B.S., Parel, at 8-30 p.m., Classical Hits by Sangtha Praveena Shri G. J. Nimbkar and Party, at 9 p.m., at Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle, Matunga, tomorrow (Tuesday).

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY PRESIDENT SOCIAL, under the auspices of the Muslim Social Workers' Group will be held at the Group Hall, Mistry Mohalla, tomorrow (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SIR MATHURADAS V. KHIMJI

A Tribute

Sir Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji, who breathed his last on December 22 at the age of 69 was a leader not only in the industrial sphere, but also in imaginative social worker, whose helping hand was always extended to the needy. He was interested in the educational, social and religious problems of the time, and the extent of his popularity is a measure of the success which attended his efforts.

Sir Mathuradas saw life as a whole and lived it as such. In later years, he was attracted to yoga, and those who came in closer contacts with him during the later part of his life could observe that he was slowly shaking off all material attachments.

Sir Mathuradas came from a family of ship-owners. His father, Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji, came to Bombay from Jamnagar and was a self-made man. It was he who laid the foundation for the great house of Vissonji Sons & Co. He also started the Wallace Flour Mills, which under the untiring guidance of Sir Mathuradas became the greatest flour mills in the two continents of India and Africa.

Sir Mathuradas joined his father's firm not as a partner, but as an apprentice starting from the lowest rung of the ladder. The experience which he gained working shoulder to shoulder with all the people made him a humane employer. He became a partner in his father's firm in 1906 and on his father's retirement in 1912, became the senior partner.

SHREWD AND HONEST

The business achievements of Sir Mathuradas are large and varied. Shrewd and honest in all his dealings, he was not only respected but feared. He would not do any wrong, neither would he suffer any wrong. He was a by-word in the cotton trade. He acted as an arbitrator and mediator in several cotton disputes, and he became the first President of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. In 1920, he organised the Acme Manufacturing Company which made a name for efficiency in making motor parts, railway spares and hardware fittings. He was once a Director of the Central Bank of India Ltd. and in 1928 joined the Board of Directors of the Imperial Bank of India Ltd. He was also a Director of the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., The Associated Cement Co. Ltd., and of several other concerns. He was also the Chairman of the Globe Insurance Co. Ltd. He was a partner in the Pralhad Mills.

Sir Mathuradas was widely-travelled man. He visited Europe five times and went on a world tour in the year 1931. His early visits to Europe were resented by the orthodox leaders of the great Bhatia Community, but always a social reformer, he fought them staunchly and successfully.

RELIEF WORK

One of the greatest achievements of Sir Mathuradas was the Relief work which he did during the Communal Riot since the year 1932. He started the Hindu Relief Committee. He was never communal in his outlook and Moslem leaders always sought his help and guidance. There must be many Hindu families to-day who will remember with love the services rendered by him.

He was once a president of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and was one of the four mediators on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's fast in the Yerwada Prison.

He was a Trustee of the Bombay pinjrapole, Gaurakshak Mandal and several other charitable institutions. He was the Chairman of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities and the president of the Gujrat Maha Mandal.

Sir Mathuradas was a keen educationist. He was the Chairman of the King George's High School, Dadar. He donated Rs. 125,000 to the Banaras Hindu University and was a life long friend of Pandit Malaviya.

Sir Mathuradas was a member of Legislative Assembly of the Central Government since 1935 to 1938. He was the President of the Indian Merchants Chambers for 1934. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce in 1948.

Sir Mathuradas started as a businessman, lived as a social worker, and died a religious man.

BOMBAY WELFARE PLANS FOR MERGED STATES

Cottage Industries Scheme To Be Extended Soon

BOMBAY, Sunday.

WITH the complete merger of States into the Bombay Province, the various reconstruction schemes under the five-year plan are being extended to those areas, subject, however, to suitability of the areas concerned and the financial limits laid down in the plan.

The following review gives the work done so far in regard to the schemes relating to agriculture, co-operation, education, public health and labour welfare in the merged areas.

AGRICULTURE

Taluka Demonstration Centres have been opened in all merged States.

The scheme for the extension of potato cultivation has been introduced in Banaskantha, Baroda, Mehsana and Amreli and that for the cultivation of sweet potato in Dangs, South Satara, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha.

The majority of 'Grow More Food' schemes have, as a general policy, been extended to areas of the States integrated with the existing districts and the newly-created districts, according to the types of crops grown in these areas. The schemes include improved seeds and manure, seed for sewing, facilities for credit by way of tagai, etc., supply of cement, iron, etc., to cultivators.

The manure schemes and the scheme for the construction of wells have been extended to all ther merged States. The seed distribution schemes have been extended to areas of the States which have been integrated into the districts in which the schemes were previously undertaken.

LIFT IRRIGATION

Lift irrigation schemes, one in Rajpipla State and two in Sangli State areas, are being investigated. A Tractor Union has been organised and boring machines are shortly to be operated in Baroda State. On of the three classes for training Stockmen, which was being conducted at Anand, has been shifted to Baroda.

The Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act has been extended to the merged states and steps are being taken to organise co-operative farming societies also.

Six students from the merged States have been admitted to the Co-operative Training College at Poona.

The scope of the schemes regarding cottage industries has been widened so as to extend them to the merged States and the necessary proposals are being formulated.

A training college for women at Rajpipla and a training college for men and for Teachers' Refresher course at Jamkhandi have been started. The training college for men at Sanghli has been taken over and is proposed to be transferred to Budhgaon. The Training colleges for men and women at Baroda and the training college for men at Rakadi in Kolhapur State have also been taken over. A training college for Teachers' Refresher course is proposed to be started at Murud in the Janjira State.

The introduction of free and compulsory Primary education in the merged State areas depends on the present stage of the development in the individual areas. Primary education and the formulation of schemes for compulsion have made considerable advance in Kolhapur, Baroda, Mehsana and Amreli and, after a review by the Deputy Educational Inspectors for these district, they can be brought in line with the rest of the Province. Compulsion is proposed to be introduced in Satara South from 1950-51. The position of many States, e.g. Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Dangs is different as they are very backward in education, and due to paucity of Primary teachers, inspecting officers and also lack of school buildings, etc., the ground will have to be gradually prepared in these areas for introducing compulsory education from 1952-53.

It is proposed to start about 500 Social Education classes and to aid about 300 libraries in the merged States, this year. Separate proposals for the organisation of Social Education in Baroda have also been formulated.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The scheme for the control of malaria with DDT has been introduced in Shirhatti taluka of Sangli (Dharwar district). The scheme for the District Health Organisation has started functioning in Kolhapur and Baroda, where the existing staff has been absorbed, and is proposed to be extended to Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Sangli and Dangs States.

It is proposed to organise two mobile fields hygiene units for Dangs, one for Baroda and one for the remaining State areas.

The scope of the schemes in respect of grants-in-aid to Municipalities for water supply and drainage and for village water supply have been extended to all merged areas.

Proposals formulated for extending the schemes for universal literacy among workers and for Charkha classes to merged States are being considered by the Government.

Party Flags At Elections

BOMBAY, Sunday: The Government of Bombay has revised its orders prohibiting the use of party flags during elections and directed that the flying of party flags on the booths of candidates contesting an election should not be disallowed unless any particular flag is banned for specific reasons. No party is, however, allowed to use the national flag on the booth of its candidate.

MADHYA BHARAT DIFFERENCES

Congressmen Decide To Come To Terms

INDORE, Jan. 1 (P.T.I.): Prominent Congress of Madhya Bharat met here yesterday with a view to thrash out mutual differences and empowered Liladhar Joshi ex-Premier of Madhya Bharat, V. S. Khode and Sultan Mohammad to work out "any solution which will be accepted by us".

A resolution unanimously adopted at the conference said: "We have given our earnest thought to the means of ending differences which have been continuing within the Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress Organisation for some time past and have resolved to forget in future all our party squabbles".

Deficit Budget For Delhi Province

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31. (PTI): A deficit of Rs. 122.87 lakhs is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Delhi Province for the next financial year, presented by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to the Advisory Committee today

The revenue estimates are Rs. 210.43 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 333.30 lakhs.

TODAY'S RADIO

MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 p.m., 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15; Kannada—7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m., Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15: Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Todya's programme, 7-45 V. P. Nayak, bhajans, 8-15 Anjani Bai Lolekar, todi, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakar, 12-50 V. P. Nayak, bhajan, 1-40 Music for dancing. 4-20 School broadcast, 5-0 B. L. Ranade, vocal, 5-20 T. R. Singh, guitar, 5-30 Sundarama Raghavian, vagdiswari, 6-10 Music lessons, 6-30 Id-i-milad programme by R. Salosh, 7-0 O. G. Gazal, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 B. L. Ranade, vocal, 7-30 V. P. Nayak, bhajans, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Book review, P, 8-45 Month's song, G, 9-15 Sarangi-sitar, 9-30 Film music. 9-45 Bombay diary, 10-0 G. Seervai's orch., 10-30 N. Eddy, 10-45 G. Seervai's orch.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. Mandolin par Bibhas, 8-40 Yogini Joglekar, bhavgeets, 1-0 p.m. Yognin Joglekar, bhavgeet, 1-10 Raag Rang, 1-50 For women, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 6-0 T. R. Singh, guitar, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Coml. News, 8-15 Yogini Joglekar, abhang, 9-0 Sundrama Raghviah, khamaj, 10-0 P. Dwivedi's "Mahakavi Bharavi" G, 10-30 Anjanibai Lolekar, marubihag.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Vandana, 7-40 Physical education, 7-45 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 5-45 D. K. Bidwe's party, shahanai, 6-10 Hindi lessons, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 "Khorak", discussion, G, 7-30 D. K. Bidwe's party, shahnai, 7-45 S. Khale, shudh-kalyan, 8-0 Music appreciation, G, 7-10 Locals, 8-30 T. R. Hussain, geet, 8-45 As in Ahmedabad, 9-15 S. Khale, 9-30 Geetobhari kahami.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m As in Baroda, 7-40 Physical education, 7-45 Leela Khandekar, "Jago mohan pyare, kh. bhairav, 7-15 Vadya Jhankar, 8-30 M. Raval, 5-30 Kabir-ni-vani, 5-45 As in Baroda, 6-10 Hindi lessons, 6-30 Leela Khandekar, 7-0 Tutelatar, 7-15 Discussion on Food, G, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Music appreciation, G, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 As in Baroda, 8-45 K. R. Athavale on Malpar varities, 9-15 As in Baroda, 9-30 Leela Khandekar, K. H. Malkans.

B. B. C.

B. B. C. News Schedule and Metre Bands: 6-30 a.m.—31 and 41: 8-30—31 and 41: 9-30—31: 11-30 19 and 25: 12-30 p.m. 13 and 19: 4-30—13 and 16: 6-30—13 and 16: 9-30—10 and 31.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6-45 a.m. Life in Britain. 7 Tip-Top Tunes. 7-30 London Forum. 8 Ray's A Laugh. 8-45 Let's Make Music. 10 Variety Banbox with Reg Dixon. 11 B. B. C. Midland Light Orchestra. 11-45 Souvenirs of Music. 1 p.m. Cavan O'Connor. 1-30 Concerto. 2-30 The Card. 3 Dance Music. 3-45 The Debate Continues. 4 Royal Marines. 4-45 Listeners' Choice. 5-15 Places of Interest. 5-45 Music for Dancing. 6-45 Arnold Matters. 7 The Women's Programme. 7-30 Radio Newsreel. 7-45 Variety Bandbox. 8-45 B. B. C. Midland Light Orchestra. 9-15 Commonwealth Orchestra. 9-48 Music from Grand Hotel. 10-30 Science Review.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 p.m. Question and Answer. 8 Aj Ke Mehman. 8-5 Jam-I-Jam. 8-20 Masail-I-Hajra. 8-30 Vichar Sabha. 8-45 Report on Kashmir.

A Few Showers In Khasi Hills

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, January 1. (P.T.I.): The following is the weather summary for Sunday.

A western disturbance moving across the East Punjab has caused local showers in the East Punjab and the north-west United Provinces. A few showers have also occurred in the Khasi Hills.

Night temperatures were markedly above normal over north-west India outside the East Punjab and appreciably below normal in south-east Madras.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL MONDAY EVENING: There will be local showers in the East Punjab and the hills of the west United Provinces and a few showers in the plains of the west United Provinces and in the Darjeeling Hills.

A marked fall in night temperatures is expected over north-west India and Madhya Bharat.

CHART

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from December 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m on January

Ahmedabad 85 62 0 0 minus 0.1. Ahmednagar 87 57 0 0 minus 0.3. Bangalore 79 55 0 0 minus 0.5. Baroda 87 57 0 0 0. Belgaum 83 51 0 0 minus 0.3. BOMBAY 83 67 0 0 minus 0.1. Calcutta 80 53 0 0 minus 0.2. Darjeeling 49 33 0 0.4 plus 0.1. Delhi 78 55 0.1 0.1 minus 0.3. Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 52 0 0 minus 0.3. Jubbulpore 82 49 0 0 minus 0.4. Kolhapur 87 — 0 0 —. Lusknow 78 48 0 0 minus 0.3. Madras 84 64 0 0 minus 5.5. Madura 84 62 0 0 minus 2.0. Mahabaleshwar 78 56 0 0 minus 0.3. Mussoorie 63 38 0 0.4 minus 1.0. Negapatam 81 67 0 0.1 minus 1.0. Nellore — 63 0 0 minus 3.0. Nagpur 86 52 0 0 minus LPMT. Ootacamund 69 36 0 0 minus 1.8 Patna 75 50 0 0 minus 0.2. Poona 87 50 0 0 minus 0.2. Rajkot 87 59 0 0 minus 0.1 Shillong 54 36 0.3 0.6 plus 0.3. Sholapur 88 55 0 0 minus 0.4. Simla 50 33 0.5 1.3 minus 0.3. Surat 90 61 0 0 minus 0.1. Vizagapatam 81 65 0 0.1 minus 0.5.

MIDDLE CLASSES NEGLECTED

City Conference View

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Twenty-five delegates representing different provinces attended a conference of the "Middle Classes National Front", held recently in the city.

Resolutions appointing All-India Committees and Regional Committees for Bombay were adopted at the conference. The Bombay Committee consists of; K. C. Desai (President) Dr. L. Bhat and Mrs. U. Mehta (Vice-Presidents), I. D. Mehta and M. Desai (Treasurers) Mr. M. A. Parik, Waman Kabadi and C. Desai (General Secretaries) K. R. Manal, M. R. Sapre and S. N. Pandy (Organising Secretaries) K. M. Mankodi, Doraiswami, N. Jerajani, Dr. B. S. Pendse, Bhattacharjee, K. C. Pandya, S. Patka, T. M. Sinde, and G. Pathak as members.

Mr. Waman Kabadi speaking before the Conference said the middle classes were being crushed "between the two heavy grindstones of the upper classes and the working classes." He said that the middle class which is the backbone of the Government is being neglected.

BONUS ISSUE IN MADHYA BHARAT

Millowners Agree To Pay In Lump Sum

(From Our Correspondent)

UJJAIN, Jan. 1: Military and armed police were called on Dec 30 to meet the emergency which may arise out of the textile labour situation

The labourers under the Mazdoor Sabha (Communist organisation), it may be recalled, had decided not to accept bonus in two instalments and to go on general strike if the same was not given in one instalment. Loose talks were current in the city that the labourers will go on strike and create trouble in the city.

Taking into consideration all these facts the local Suba, Mr. Waman Rao Suryvanshi, advised the millowners to distribute bonus in one instalment. The millowners had secured a stay order from the Industrial court as they had failed to appeal against the lower court's decision to pay bonus in one instalment.

Accepting the advise of the Suba the local millowners agreed to pay Bous in one instalment and from Dec. 30 3 1/2 months' bonus is being distributed to the labourers in all the four textile mills.

PRIVATE CARRIER'S PERMITS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It appears that applicants for Private Carrier's permits are not sufficiently acquainted with the procedure for applying for such permits and the provision of appeal prescribed under the Motor Vehicles Law.

Applications for private carriers permits have to be made, in the first instance, to the Regional Transport Authority concerned. If the application is rejected by the Regional Transport Authority or Secretory, Regional Transport Authority, under powers delegated to him, or if the applicant is aggrieved by any condition attached to such a permit he may, if he desires, apeal to the Appellate Committee of the Provincial Transport Authority within 30 days of the receipt of Regional Transport Authority's order as laid down in Bombay Motor Vehicles Rule 76.

The main consideration in the disposal of these applications is whether the applicant has sufficient business (other than carting) to justify maintaining a vehicle for the carriage of his own goods, whether the permit is likely to be used for a purpose other than in connection with his business and whether alternative modes of transport are available to him Further, the applicants for Private Carrier's permits are requested not to buy vehicles till they have obtained road permits

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The Bombay Chronicle

THE BECKONING HAND

Pessimism is the note in which people are entering on the New Year. Everyone who has pronounced on the Old Year, has taken the opportunity to give it a vigorous parting kick and to express the hope that 1950 will be different. And everybody has been very clear that things will improve if the other fellow did his bit. It is this feeling that the room for improvement is all with the others, which has made this New Year as joyous a celebration as its predecessors. Now that the time for second thoughts has been given us in ample measure, it would be well if some of these self-appointed advisers of the nation indulged in a little introspection. There was nothing wrong about 1949 except what we did wrong. If it has helped us to realise where the shoe pinches, 1949 has little reason to be ashamed of itself. If one thing more than all else is to be picked on as our 1949 achievement, it is the completion of the work of framing our Constitution. After seemingly endless discussion, denunciation and criticism, we have attained the height of framing a Constitution with only one dissenter and a half-hearted protestant. Learned constitutional pundits have argued for and against its merits. But the one outstanding feature is that it is a great work of co-operation. The people's representatives have got together and arrived at substantial agreement. And,, if there are still doubts about its detailed provisions, there is nationwide agreement about the objectives. As a nation, we have been charged with verbosity, with a passion for statements, with a devouring anxiety to debate over every little point; we have been told that we are incapable of action; and many of our national and provincial leaders take pride in rebuking us for our lack of discipline and our inability to get together. We need not trouble to answer these charges. We have in the Constitution that has been framed, a concrete witness of our capacity to put in common work. And nothing can be taken away from the meaning that this monument to Indian co-operation has for the Indian people. As we enter on 1950 and face the hazards and trials that the future holds, this is the anchor to which the Indian people can hold. The Prime Minister has called the Indian nation to hard work. The lesson of the Constituent Assembly's labours teaches us that it must be by working together that we can attain the highest pitch and maintain it.

There is more to the credit of 1949. It has stripped us of several illusions and driven home the fact that we have only ourselves to rely on. It was essentially a year in which the tentative experiments of 1948 were continued. The striving for good relations with other nations, for economic adequacy within and for security have not brought the fruits which we had hoped to get. The neighbouring Dominion of Pakistan has placed every possible strain on the desire for goodwill of the Indian Government; the Security Council's tortuous methods on the Kashmir dispute has failed to bring about a settlement and has embittered inter-Dominion feeling; racial prejudice has rendered difficult the cultivation of the best relations between India and other nations of the Commonwealth; the lengthening shadow of Communism has rendered urgent the necessity for economic and social change, not only in India but in the newly awakened nations of Asia where democracy has yet to win its spurs and is without those symbols of achievement which the Western Democratic Powers can present—achievement itself made possible by a political system that was largely democratic at home and imperialist-colonial in Africa and Asia; and the compelling needs of a population that ranks amongst the poorest in the world, demand immediate relief. The year that has ended, did not tell us that India needed peace; it brought home to the people that she has to work hard to secure it, and that it has to be work not in one or two directions but all along the line. Rajaji once developed the argument that the law of compensation is a compelling one: Progress had to be limited to one or two spheres whilst a temporary marking time, or even set-back, was accepted in other fields: and the prudent statesman had to choose his line of development. That, for obvious reasons, is not feasible in the prevailing national conditions. Therefore, it is the more necessary that the relation between human capacity and desired objectives be carefully assessed and programmes and policies devised with the fullest attention to potentialities.

We have in the twenty-nine months of our freedom some conception of what is required as well as a fair notion of our capacities There is a widespread belief among those in authority that the yawning gap between the two can be spanned by appeals, adjurations and admonitions; equally there is the illusion among the men and women not in power that the responsibility for the gulf is that of the administration. It is to the credit of 1949 that a realisation of this confusion has dawned on the nation. The concrete sign of this is in the drastic economy programme of the Government of India, on the one hand; and the increasing aversion of the public to extremist agitation. In a speech on New Year's Eve at Wardha, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru drew a nice distinction between constructive and other criticism. He said that as it was a democratic government the people had the right to criticise but very often the criticism was on insufficient knowledge. We are prepared to go further and even to say that it is sometimes on wrong information. But the cure for this is not to be sought in appeals to the people to restrict themselves only to constructive criticism. Broadly we might all reach agreement on what is constructive criticism but there is too much vagueness in the phrase to encourage agreement on both sides regarding the extent and limits of fair comment. Surely, the cure lies in furnishing without embellishment all the information that can be given to the public. By saying this we are not reiterating the oft-repeated plea that the public should be taken into "the confidence" of Ministers and other Government spokesmen. On the contrary, there is so much public speaking done that virtually very little is left to be inferred. But what is said should be more precise, more factual and less calculated to publicise intentions than to present a picture of the actual conditions. If in a general review on this occasion—traditionally more devoted to effusing goodwill than to stock-taking—it is permissible to mention a point of detail, we would point out that there has been far too much of explaining which takes away from original statements of policy, particularly in provincial administrations, which confuses the public mind. In the months that have passed, the Government has had ample time both to know its own mind and to gauge the public temper on most questions. It will help greatly in the task of educating the people, so essential in a democracy, if the tentative and hesitant approach that has characterised so much of Government policy, were to give place to a firm stand on principles; we want not expediency but policy. With such an attitude, there is all hope of national effort stabilising at a fixed point. This is the opportunity that 1950 opens up.

Thought For The Day

The want of confidence, the want of faith in one's self and consequently, the want of promptitude in action, is a defect of character which is found to stand very much in the way of individual progress; and the reason why so little is done is generally because so little is attempted.

—SAMUEL SMILES.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

"To the largest extent, it is we (Marwaris) who largely contribute to the financial resources of running the country and it is we who build the nation's prosperity. It is for us to bring to the notice of the Government the error of their ways under a premature socialistic tendency and impractical ideals of democracy."—Mr. B. P. Agarwala, presiding over the Bihar Provincial Marwari Federation.

* *

The Burlington Liar's Club, according to a news report, has awarded its annual title, world's champion liar, to Mr. John Goerlich, of Toledo, Ohio, for a fish story.

This may be taken with a grain of salt, in view of the antecedents of the club.

* *

Stalin's Successor: Malenkov's Chances Better—by M. N. Roy.
Especially, since Mr. Roy has left Russia.

* *

The East Bengal Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Mr. S. M. Afzal, alleged that India had contravened the Barcelona Convention.

Pakistan was never original.

* *

"U.N. HASTENING TO ITS END; MALAN'S PROPHECY"—Newspaper headlines.
The U.N. might reciprocate the feelings.

* *

"WANTED MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATION."

We always thought it was the Minister who wanted co-operation.

* *

"About eleven million acres less maize will be planted in the United States in 1950 to avoid a surplus," says a report.
Evidently, it is part of a "Grow Less Food" campaign. But how much is America spending on it?

* *

If Chinese Communists' attacked the Indo-Chinese frontiers, France would immediately appeal to the U.N., says the French High Commissioner in Indo-China.
Brother, don't say it aloud; it is a whacking big temptation to Comrade Mao.

* *

MERCHANTS READY TO HELP GOVERNMENT
Mr. K. P. Shroff's View
—Newspaper headline.
This is so sudden.

COLOMBO CONFERENCE

By Sukumar Roy

THE OBJECTIVES of the forthcoming Colombo Conference of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers, as it has now been evident, are to evolve ways and means for the attainment of a comparatively balanced political and economic relation, so far as it concerns the member nations of the Commonwealth. The British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee said that for maintaining cordial relations among the members it is better that they should meet more frequently and expressed the hope that the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference in Ceylon would help to foster a spirit of "security and peace" in South-East Asia.

The China going out of the democratic orbit, the sense of crisis in Far Eastern affairs has grown more acute recently. Stability over a good part of South-East Asia is also being shaken by unrest and disorder. The Conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers is meeting in this background. The world situation being what it is, foreign policy takes inevitably an increased interest in Commonwealth discussions. On the other hand, there has been remarkable progress in understanding between the East and the West. Antagonism between the Western Powers and resurgent nationalism in South-East Asia has been greatly relieved. Indo-British friendship established on free and equal footing has become the most decisive factor in the history of Asian nationalism. Thus the Commonwealth pattern reproduced in Indonesia has brought about a happy Dutch-Republican settlement. The deviation in Burma's case has also been made good, for she now stands in a specially close relation with the Commonwealth as a recipient of aid. Conflict in the Far East, nevertheless, remains and has also grown more menacing, because on the other side of the picture, there is the anti-nationalist and anti-Western camp led by the Communists stirring up disorder and revolt in many parts of South-East Asia.

The Communists, after their checks in Europe early in 1948, turned their attention to the East to see how far they could push their plans there as part of their scheme for the conquest of the whole world. This is the opinion of the British Commissioner General in South-East Asia, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, expressed after he had undertaken an extensive tour in South-East Asia during the first half of September last. "Their intensified activity in China, India, Burma, Malaya and other parts of South-East Asia as far as Japan was no coincidence," added Mr. Macdonald in course of a press conference in Tokyo. Great importance, therefore, will certainly be attached to the statement of Mr. Macdonald in regard to South-East Asian affairs which he will place before the Colombo meeting.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Concurrently with these discussions of foreign affairs there will be a series of meetings, on an official level, on Commonwealth economic affairs. The Colombo meeting coming after the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' conference in London and the subsequent Washington talks, could not ignore developments arising from earlier decisions. As the most importane single factor in the present economic relations among Commonwealth countries, devaluation will prove to be the focal point of the discussions of the economic side of the coming conference.

A hint that this might be so, first emanated in a report from Australia that the agenda would include a review of the progress of the sterling areas' dollar-saving and dollar-earning measures decided upon by the Commonwealth Finance Ministers in London last July, as well as the effect of devaluation on the areas. The Financial Times says, London banking opinion is that discussion of the issues for the sterling system raised by devaluation cannot be held too soon, whilst the Economist points out that the conference will mainly be devoted to discussions of the great political and strategic problems that now face the Commonwealth; but Sir Henry Wilson Smith of the Treasury will be there for Britain and clearly there is an abundance of material on which to fasten discussion in the economic and financial sectors.

Discussion in this regard is likely to centre round to the problem of gold and dollar reserves, the regulation of dollar imports and perhaps the progress of sterling releases which, having been fixed by a series of bilateral agreements of differing duration, are not susceptible to a general formula.

Each of the London newspapers quoted above draws attention to Sir Stafford Cripps' declaration at the end of October last to the effect that Britain could not continue repaying sterling debts on the same scale as hitherto, and The Economist notes that the problem of the sterling balances is before the U. S.-U. K.-Canadian continuing committee in Washington which has so far not got beyond the purely factual, informatory stage. The Colombo talks are not, therefore, likely to affect existing sterling balances agreements, though as an element in sterling area transactions, they protrude themselves at almost every point and can hardly be avoided in any discussion of Commonwealth economic affairs which contain quite enough other raw material to keep Ministers and officials busy for the ten days, allotted for the Colombo talks.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Although on the broad Commonwealth plane the most important issue arising from devaluation is the question of balance of payments vis-a-vis dollar expenditure, it is expected that India will be specially interested in two main consequential problems.

In the first place, India is regarded to have a just grievance over Australia's demand for higher payment for wheat exports following the reduced purchasing power of the rupee in terms of the dollar. India also feels strongly over the rise in the prices of oil produced in the sterling area, which is also a direct consequence of devaluation and which has adversely affected this country's economy.

No indication of course, has been given so far of the possibility of a discussion over Pakistan's currency policy, but it is not improbable that

(Continued on Page 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

American Demand

The report that the United States of America is prepared to conclude an agreement with India on the basis of securing for her nationals the same status and right as British nationals have, will be read with considerable interest. The advantages that British nationals have over other foreign commercial interests, are due to the historical association between these two countries. The American claim is one which will need consultations with Britain before India can concede it. The fact that Britain and America are competing for markets and that the weakness of British commerce is compensated by certain assured markets, makes the demand a very difficult one. It is certainly going far beyond the normal most-favoured nation arrangement and the United States of America has evidently taken the unusual procedure of demanding equal rights with Britain in order to avoid any complications that might threaten on that account. Otherwise, it would have been much more practicable to have reduced the demand to specific conditions which could be discussed than to fix it in term of Anglo-Indian practice.

Chiang's Stand

Chiang Kai-Shek's assertion that he assumes all responsibility for the failure of Nationalist China, comes belated. There has been much already said blaming him for it all, some of it the natural consequence of the disasters that have overtaken his regime, that he cannot blame himself more than others have blamed him. Nor is it to be hoped that his public declaration of responsibility will help to inspire any useful confidence in his colapse government. The Generalissimo has declared his intention of fighting Communism so long as the last Communist soldier is on Chinese soil. We are afraid that it looks very like a case of how long the last Nationalist soldier will be left. Chiang's persistence in the face of adversity has been remarkable but it now fails to evoke any admiration because further conflict is so obviously futile. The best service he can render is to withdraw and allow his suffering countrymen a chance to settle down as soon as they can to a life of quiet constructive peace. It has been no pleasure for other Governments which have long maintained friendly relations with the Generalissimo to cease recognising his regime but there is no method by which such recognition could b econtinued in the face of Mao Tse-Tung's victory. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru observed, there was nothing else to do but recognize the Communist Government.

Warning To Black-Maketers

We do not know whether warnings like the one which the Prime Minister gave to black-marketers in his speech at Wardha, serve any useful purpose. The assertion that, as a class, they will be wiped out by the public, is a rather sweeping one. There is no class of black-marketers as such, and in spite of what we presume are the best efforts of the Government they seem to flourish. The only way in which the "public" can wipe them out is by indulging in rioting and other disorders. But this is a very undesirable form of taking the law into one's own hands. We see from the newspapers that a hoarder was caned at Srinagar for his anti-social activities. An act like that is far more effective as a deterrent than all the threats of what is in store for them. Pandit Jawaharlal's question to the public, "Why do you go and buy on the black market?", was something which could have got him a more constructive answer had he waited for one. The reason is very simple. People go on doing without things that are not available at controlled rates, and they find that things show little improvement. Things go on till the black market is the only visible available market, the Government does not do very much to correct the situation, and virtue pays its inevitable tribute to vice. One fairly responsible citizen was heard to remark the other day, "How long are we to suffer because the Government does not know how to deal with business?" It is, no doubt deplorable but there is and it must be dealt with.

Music And Musicians

Addressing the All-India Music Conference at Calcutta, Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal, made a fervent appeal to the people to take active interest in music. In the new order, he said, the people should take the place of the princes and nobility as patrons of music. To emphasise his view-point, he asserted that musicians could not live on mere air, they required substantial sustenance. Dr. Katju merely echoed the sentiment expressed, time and again, by several persons who are anxious about the future of displaced musicians. Although the princes have retired, they have left their States behind; and it was the duty of the Provinsial Governments and State Unions which have taken over the administration of such States to make some provision for these musicians. If the finest in classical music which has survived has to be perpetuated, direct and liberal patronage must be extended to its living repositories—the musicians of the hereditary class. Academics and schools of the modern type are not likely to offer employment to a large number of musicians. Likewise conferences and concerts organised by the people will not guarantee daily sustenance to the hereditary musicians who have continued the tradition and the master-to-pupil system of training. Amelioration of the conditions of workers in villages is one of the avowed aims of the economic policy of the Government. In the sphere of music and dance, the hereditary musician and dance-teacher virtually represent the village worker, but the Government has not yet taken their case into consideration.

India's Future Bright

Colin Clark, the distinguished economist whose books "National Income and Outlay", "Conditions of Economic Progress" and his booklet on 1960's Economics were the standard studies on national economics, has predicted a bright future for India. He said that India had developed into a manufacturing and export country rapidly and might soon become the predominant country in the world. This is certainly very flattering as it was Clark who drew pointed attention to the sub-living conditions prevailing in countries like China, India and Indonesia. Mr. Clark who is the Economic Adviser to the Queensland State Government, also expressed his opinion that Japan could not become predominant without naval supremacy in the Pacific. "Austral News" which gives this news refers to Clark's prognosis for Australia. Australians, he said, should not over-estimate the possibilities of their country: many experts had considered that even if Australia's resources were fully developed, the country could not support more than 25 millions. Certainly Mr. Clark's forecast for India is a welcome New Year's gift.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Scientific Research

Prof. J. D. Bernal, the well-known British scientist has hit the nail on the head by his frankly telling us "there are many great men of science in India, but there is lack of intermediates necessary for scientific research".

Some of our scientists, who have achieved greatness on different grounds, have been creating innovations from time to time, and are getting unusual press publicity which catches public attention. This has resulted in their securing huge sums of money from Government to spend for research. Most of these great men are not giving any thought whatsoever for the improvement of education and training for science in our high schools and colleges. Instead of spending money in improving the present system of education for training in science and technology in our high schools and colleges, and utilising the available facilities for training and scientific research, as well as improving and making additions to the existing facilities, some of these men of science have been busy trying to promote research work in new marble panelled edifices under construction. They seem to take pride in building the biggest and finest laboratories in Asia or Europe and in some cases in the whole world, without any serious effort to provide adequate facilities for training future scientists at high school and college stage. In some cases the grants of the existing scientific institutions have been cut down.

Our ancient ideal in Sanskrit "Shishyat Icchchhet Parajaya." (I wish my pupil to surpass me in learning) has been totally disregarded by most of our leading scientists. Some of these great scientists have left their laboratories for lucrative administrative positions, and try to get as many benefits and honours as possible, both as scientists as well as administrators. They have, thus, set a very bad example to the budding young scientists in our country in their pursuit of science for the sake of science.

The huge laboratories and technical institutions which are being built at present at tremendous costs at highly inflated prices of materials, will not do much good to the country if there is a dearth of properly trained "intermediates" with necessary idealism for scientific research, as pointed out by Prof. Bernal. It is hoped that our Ministers will seriously consider the critical observations of Prof. Bernal as well as other scientists, and see that very serious efforts are made forthwith to create adequate facilities and proper environment which will eventually contribute to a continuous supply of properly trained "intermediates" for the scientific and industrial development of our country.

—M. S. PATEL.

Prof. Shah's Bill

Prof. K. T. Shah's moral indignation against tax evaders and black marketeers has momentarily made him lose all sense of proportion and led him to introduce a Bill in Parliament for punishing them with death or transportation for life. I am, however, sure that when he cools down a bit he will see that any such punishment would be out of all reason, and an outrage on commonsense. Punishment must "fit the crime", and must not be either excessive or inadequate. As the offences in question are committed for the sake of the money they bring, the proper punishment for them is heavy fine, coupled with a moderate sentence of imprisonment in serious cases.

Laws which are inconsistent with natural justice bring the administration of justice into disrepute, and defeat their own object by provoking defiance and deliberate infringement of them.

When the maximum penalty laid down for an offence is outrageous or excessive, Magistrates are naturally inclined to take a very serious view of the offence and inflict excessive punishment.

Laws of the kind in question are also largely responsible for gross bribery and corruption, trumping-up of false charges to extract bribe, and employment of informers and agents "provocateurs" to obtain convictions on their evidence.

—P. J. TALEYARKHAN
Surat

Sugar Muddle

After so many years of Protection the difference between the import price of sugar at Rs. 16 vis-a-vis Home Control price at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund is indeed striking. Apart from any technical inefficiency in the industry the difference is greatly aggravated by heavy taxation both Provincial and Central in the shape of canecess, sales tax, excise duty, heavy license fees for Molasses etc., and an uneconomic price which the Industry is forced to pay to the sugar cane grower in U.P. and Bihar. It is something that the Legislature has atleast awakened and realised its responsibility to the sugar consumers and it is to be hoped that they will not rest till sugar is made freely available to the long suffering public at world price.

—H. M. FOZDAR

Our Cricketers

Last year when the Amarnath-Demello controversy was published in full it was noticed that Mr. Demello, President of the Board of Control of Cricket in India, viewed with disfavour what appeared a reasonable request of Amarnath's, that the Test Players should be paid more allowance for their pocket expenses during their stay at Test centres. It was then thought that Amarnath was making a demand for additional bonus and it was one of the charges levelled against him by the Cricket Board.

It is reported in the Press that V. M. Merchant, India's Test Captain, on behalf of the Test Cricketers had suggested to the Cricket Association of Bengal that the Association should in future pay the expenses of the wives of the Test Players on the ground that their presence might be an inspiration to their husbands and might change the annals of Indian Test Cricket. One pauses to think what Mr. Demello will have to say in the matter

If our cricketers have been failing repeatedly because of the absence of their wives from the Test centres, it may be worthwhile incurring any additional expense that might accrue as a result of the wives of the 11 members of the team being present. It would appear that our cricketers' efficiency rests more on their wives than on themselves!

Anyway, it is tempting to experiment this new tip, which Merchant has been kind enough to put forward, and see how our players fare in the present test series at Kanpur and Madras.

—N. A. SRINIVASAN.

"Miss A Meal"

A great hullabaloo has been raised on Government launching a "Miss a Meal" campaign. It is a known fact that all sorts of edible products like salt, cereals, ghee etc. that are placed in the market for sale are adulterated by merchants in spite of government's appeals, pleadings and entreaties not to do so. Our government seem to be unable to stop this malpractice indulged in by the merchants. But it must have been, nevertheless, painful for the government to watch the people being compelled to eat these unsuitable foods and impair their health. The government have not lost courage. If the wily merchants would not listen to their appeals they would appeal to the people. And the people have been appealed to, to "Miss a Meal".

The campaign, if properly managed, will serve threefold purposes.

First: It will effectually reduce the consumption of the food-stuffs and it will be thus a much help to the government, in counteracting to some measure atleast, the evil effects of the prevailing food crisis.

Second: It will curtail the sale of the products and thereby diminish the earnings of the bedevilled merchants.

Third: It will prevent the people poisoning their system with this unwholesome stuff.

Until the fresh and vitality-giving foods are produced the government should continue to push ahead with this novel campaign.

—P. P. DALAL

Is There Such A Law.

"Controls", says a memorandum submitted by the Surat Chamber of Commerce to the Government, "have not been designed to be part of a planned economy, but have been imposed under the stress of circumstances, and a few administrators could not serve the purpose of bringing into proper play the law of supply and demand to the advantage of the common man." Now what is this mysterious law at whose shrine economists and business men seem to worship? It is not any natural law which takes its course irrespective of men and things. We have heard of artificial scarcities being created and prices inflated under the plea that supply is not equal to the demand. The sugar muddle is a case in point. Allegations have been made that at one time more supplies were rushed to the retailer than he could cope with, giving him the idea that prices would go down and making him go slow on his purchases; after some time even the regular supplies were stopped and naturally "the law of supply and demand" operated to the detriment of the consumer and the profit of the capitalist. It is true that controls were imposed under stress of circumstances, and their scrapping will remove many irksome restrictions. Obviously capitalists also stand to gain by their withdrawal, and it is in their hands to make the continuance of controls unnecessary.

INNOCENT ABROAD.

Indian Envoy's Tribute To Indonesia

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 1. (PTI-Reuter): Broadcasting to India and South-East Asia today, Dr. M. S. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to the Netherlands, paid tribute to Indonesia and Holland for solving the Indonesian problem.

The Round Table Conference, he said, was the outstanding event of 1949 by which "the courage, sagacity and determination of the Indonesian leaders, and the far-sighted statesmanship of the Government and people of Holland have drawn the admiration of the whole world."

INDIA—STILL A FAIRY LAND

NEW DELHI, January 1. (PTI): To Paul Lukas, the well-known American actor, who is here, India is a "fairy land—just the same as they told me in my childhood".

Mr. Lukas is playing the role of Lama in Rudyard Kipling's novel "Kim"— and a part of which is being filmed in Lucknow, Bundi, Jaipur and Udaipur.

He said during his thirty years of career in the films he had never come across "a land more amazing and a people more interesting. "He was impressed by the cows squatting on the roadside and the monkeys moving about undisturbed" And there is nothing to beat the centuries old palaces of the Maharajas"

Pointing to a heap of curios he had purchased for his home in California, Mr. Lukas said he was returning home today only to come back to India along with his wife sometime in October next.

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE NATION

PANDIT NEHRU'S CALL

(Continued from Page 1)

vided to every human being, but unfortunately we have not so provided today."

They had adopted a big constitution, said Pandit Nehru, one of whose virtues perhaps was that it was said to be the biggest constitution in the world. Yet, constitutions were needed for the people and if they failed to supply the needs of the people, where shall they find relief? The constitution had a way of functioning, but they had also to function and they had to decide how to function.

LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

Pandit Nehru said, "If you look at India today, you will see India as a land of the most magnificent opportunity, not only in the physical sense, of having all kinds of resources and potential material and having large numbers of human beings, competent and trained, with capacity to do. I use the expression "magnificent opportunity" in another sense also, or in more than one sense.

"One is that, situated as we are, by virtue of geography and of the historical forces that have been working and are working today. Inevitably a great burden and a great responsibility is cast upon India. If you look at the world, there are powerful forces and powerful urges at work pulling in different directions and some people blame this group or that but not trying to think and face the problems objectively."

Pandit Nehru said that instead of getting angry with this or that, they had to understand the problems objectively and try to turn it in the direction which they considered right.

SMALL MEN

"If we are to be great, we have to function as men and women of some stature. We do not become great by merely shouting or cursing at each other or blaming each other. If we are to be free really, it is not the constitution framed in Delhi that is going to ensure our freedom. It is that spirit of freedom i you and the sense of responsibility that comes with freedom that is going to keep India free".

Pandit Nehru said he wondered how far they were thinking in those terms. He added amidst laughter, "I often wonder when I see young men and young women, and for that matter older men and older women behaving, if I may say so, all the time as very old women." He was greatly surprised that, in this complicated and fascinating world of today with a hundred varieties of principles and experience and development, there were people talking in the narrowest, in the most limited way of nationalism and of India. Even after such a long experience of ages, it was amazing that some people could not understand or have the commonsense of understanding the problems of life.

"They think that they do honour to India by what they call Indian or Hindu culture and they repeat it so much and in such a way that the wide world thinks that there is no culture among them or in India. That is a minor phase. It is only there in the sense that it shows us how limited many minds are.

If they looked at India's long history, Pandit Nehru said, they would find that India's minds had been free and untrammelled and India's eyes had looked far ahead. India had stretched out her hands, mind and thought and influenced others and been influenced by them and had thus grown rich.

MARCH OF TIME

Pandit Nehru said, "life changes, day by day. The country or the world changes. And if you think that you can stand still and make history stands still; you are mistaken. You cannot do it and in your attempt to do it, you fall backwards and actually the progress of history puts yourself back.

"So, what is painful to me in this process is that people should, after all the experience they have had of our past history and the world history, should themselves think of looking backward, remain static and think in a limited way as if India belongs to one group, however big it might me".

Referring to the "talk of culture", Pandit Nehru said that culture did not consist merely of external fashions of national way which a nation might adopt and teach. Was it culture that they should speak a particular language in a particular country? He asked. Yes, it was partly cultural undoubtedly. But, after all, culture was something which had much deeper significance. They might have imbibed it from the past or might have acquired themselves, but the fundamental culture was something which was common to humanity.

HUMAN CULTURE

"If you miss that basic culture which is human culture, no national culture has any foundation left because if you miss it, the very foundation of all the human beings, how are you going to build on that lack of foundation the same national culture which is the ghost of human understanding and culture?". And that was what often showed him that whenever people talked of culture in this country they knew nothing about culture. Their ordinary talking proved to him that if these people were at any time going to be representatives of India or Hindu culture, then he was sorry for that Hindu and Indian culture.

India's culture, Pandit Nehru added, was something deep, something abiding, something which had subsisted and carried on in spite of terrible disasters through thousands of years The abiding character of that culture was not 'slogan-shouting and limited outlook of life". It is a culture which has affected the races that came here, which was based on toleration of other peoples and their views of life and their methods of living, belief and faith. There is no example anywhere so far as I know, of that tremendous feeling and way of toleration which the whole of India's history shows".

Pandit Nehru continued, "It is utter lack of understanding of what India has put forth in the past and what India is. If India had not had that basic culture and basic faith in the past, she would not have survived all these great political upheavals and division that our history shows.

"We held together and now a strange thing happened. When, politically speaking, we were welded together, a new cry arose to break up that welding on the basis of that culture and to uproot and disrupt all that had been achieved, all in the name of the very culture which in the past kept us together and in the present, is being misused by those who talk in the name of Hindu sanskruty."

ASSIMILATION

Pandit Nehru said, "So, be clear in your mind which way you look and what you are going to do. One thing in India's history shows her amazing power to assimilate and absorb. Those people who can assimilate and absorb other ideas say they have inner strength provided of course they are not swept away by any poison-wind that blows. But if you are strong and if you have a foundation and basis, then keep your windows and doors of your mind always open. Let all winds from the four corners of earth blow in to refresh your mind to give you ideas, to strengthen you and thus not only do you advance but enable the advance of other peoples and other countries."

Referring to India's ancient ties with South-East Asia, Pandit Nehru said that she stretched out to the whole of Far East and West, not so much in the military sense although there were some military expeditions to South-East Asia, but essentially in a sense of cultural and friendly understanding.

FRIENDLY ASSOCIATIONS

Many valuable manuscripts had been found in Central Asia and in India itself about India's cultural and friendly associations with many parts of Asia. Nevertheless, Pandit Nehru said, India's mind became static. The whole of Asia, which had played such an important part in all kinds of cultural and religious advance, suddenly grew so poor in politics and Europe was on the upper hand.

Asia failed to keep abreast of the inventions of Europe, such as printing, while Europe advanced by leaps and bounds till at last her people came to Asia and developed their colonial domain here. They had all struggled against and condemned imperialism and the like, and rightly so. But if Europe came here, it was because she was better in mind and body, not only in the military science but in sciences of peace and art, in everything almost while they shrunk like frogs in the well.

Europe opened out the sea routes of the world through a number of adventurous people who risked their lives, taking months and years over journeys and then finding new lands. There was courage in it, a spirit of adventure, and after generations of effort, they established their empire. No doubt there was imperialism there and they fought and would continue to fight wherever it was, but they had to look at the other side, namely, the courage and adventure that characterised them.

HARD SCHOOL

So, Pandit Nehru said, they in India had a magnificent opportunity and they had to remember the courage and spirit of adventure of the Europeans in dealing with their problems. "We have got very difficult problems in this country. They are not easy and it is good to have difficult problems because it draws out the best in human being and in the community."

"If some of us are what we are today, if some of us possess some virtue of mind or body or spirit, it is because we have gone through a fairly hard school in our younger days, hard learning and hard experience which has tempered us, steeled us and, changed our minds somewhat.

"Therefore if we have hard problems today, let us not be frightened by them, but let us think of them as something that is necessary to temper India, to steel its coming generation, which is too weak and too soft.

"We have got before us in India what can be called a man's job and we want men in the best sense of the word to face it. And you and I and all of us are on trial before the bar of the world. The first big thing that we have to do is to raise our own people. I do not wish to meddle in other people's affairs and I do not want other people to meddle in my affairs. That does not mean that I do not want to co-operate or that I do not offer co-operation. That is essential, but ultimately the burden of raising India must obviously be on Indian people.

"If other countries can help us, well and good. We welcome it, but for us to look to other countries is a weakening and dangerous thought because we will await for them to do this and not get moving ourselves. So we have this magnificent opportunity, more especially those of you, young men and young women, who have taken your degrees, have this opportunity."

LIKE SOLDIERS

Pandit Nehru said that while they might no doubt think in terms of individual careers, they must also prepare themselves to undertake some of the great causes and must consider themselves as "soldiers in a vast army going towards a particular objective".

The first objective for them, he said was to supply the bare necessaries of life to the millions of their people, to remove, to lessen the great gap which existed in India today between the relatively fortunate and the unfortunate.

As the gap grew smaller, the country progressed because, after all, the progress of a state or nation was judged not by the few at the top, although they made a difference of course if there were great people, but it was judged from the vast number of people in that country. Therefore, if India was to go ahead, she could only go ahead by the labours of millions of India. The problem before them was how to get the millions to move, to feel that it was their job. "If we do not make them succeed, then we have failed and we cannot do anything great."

GANDHIAN MOVEMENT

Pandit Nehru said that Mahatma Gandhi, who suddenly burst upon the Indian scene thirty years ago, did "big things" that made millions of people conscious of him and whatever was done in those days was not done at the top by a few people, but it was done in thousands and thousands of villages, by the common folk. That was the strength of the Gandhian movement.

It was a man in a village or a small town, an unknown man, that did his little bit, and because millions of such people did their little bits, they could make mountains move. And that was the way a nation progressed.

"If you and I and all of us do our little bit, the work could be done, and not if we always think of somebody else doing something and our advising him to do it but our not doing anything.

"So, we have to get to the people. We have to get to them somehow and make them realise of this great adventure that is India today. A magnificent adventure for all kinds of people, good and bad, in a great country.

"The biggest job is to raise hundreds of millions, going step by step, building the great house of India, brick by brick, seeing it rise before our eyes instead of sitting and speaking in our own limited way, criticising this or that person".

NOT A SOFT YEAR

Pandit Nehru said that the new year was not going to be a "soft year". "The common normal wish of the New Year's Day is to wish all friends a happy new year. I wish you happiness of course and take it up if you can! But, first of all, there is not too much happiness in this country and certainly there is something deeper than happiness, that is what the soul cries for, that is deeper than superficial happiness.

Pandit Nehru said: "I can hardly wish you a happy new year. But I can wish you a year full of hard work and hard labour. But work is something that fills you with satisfaction, that enables you to realise that you are in your own little way doing a big job. It is really the work that gives you strength and energy.

"On this day, if I may wish you something it is this that you should have the good fortune to align yourselves to great causes, to work for them to the utmost of your ability, to the utmost of your faith, not to complain about this or that. And if you do that, you must find satisfaction and contentment which is something infinitely greater than mere superficial happiness."

Stop Press

LEVY DAY

NASIK, Jan. 31 (PTI).—Eleven thousand bags of paddy in 2,400 decorated bullock carts were brought in a procession by the villagers at the Government Depot, Ghoti in Igatpuri Taluka, yesterday when the Levy Day was celebrated.

KANPUR SEIZURE

KANPUR, Jan. 1, (PTI): The Enforcement Police today seized about four tons of iron bars while they were being loaded on a truck in front of a local rolling mills.

The police also searched the rolling mills and took some account books into their possession. No arrest has yet been made in this connection.

Doctorate For Pandit Nehru

NAGPUR HONOUR

..NAGPUR, Jan. 1 (PTI): The Nagpur University today conferred on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

An unprecedently large crowd of 8,000 persons including 1,256 graduates attended the Convocation. Rev Michael Scott and a few other Pacifist delegates were also present. More thousands of people heard the proceedings and Pandit Nehru's speech outside through loudspeakers.

On arrival at the University, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took the salute and inspected the Guard of Honour presented by the National Cadet Corps.

Stating the "worthiness" of Pandit Nehru for the degree, the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Kunjilal Dubey said: "Nagpur University has today the unique privilege of conferring an honorary degree on one whose presence does honour to any assembly of men in the world.

A MAN OF DEEDS

Pandit Dubey added: "A born man of peace, whom necessities of the age moulded into a hero of the Gandhian revolution, a leader of his nation both in the destruction of its bondage and in the construction of its freedom, a warrior whose battles have—both then and now-been imbued with the spirit of non-violence, a statesman whose love of his country is without bounds and yet whose global vision is the admiration of the councils of the world, a man of deeds as well as a man of letters, a man of science too whose 60 years of life have been a life of prayer in action, a man among princes and a prince among men, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is among the greatest gifts of Providence to modern India. An heir to all that is noble and great in the East, he has drunk freely of the culture of the West.

Spiritually at home in all lands, truly citizen of the world, he embodies in himself universal virtues, moral and intellectual, in a measure that would delight the heart of Newman. Truly Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a jewel.

The Chancellor of the Nagpur University, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, said: "When the world is torn today into huge blocks with different ideologies when a sudden spark may produce a terrible explosion involving destruction and desolation of large parts of the world, when mighty weapons for tremendous destruction are daily perfected, it is in these times of tension that this Jewel of India is playing a proper role for achieving peace in this world and carrying the message of Gandhiji to distant parts of the world".

PRODUCTION. NO RESOLUTIONS

Call To Congress

NAGPUR, Jan. 1. (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said here today that increase in production all round was the need of the hour and urged the Congress to devote its attention to the problem of finding suitable men and training them to do various types of jobs, such as road construction, irrigation canals and bridges.

Pandit Nehru was addressing the All-India Youth Congress which was meeting here for the second day today.

The Prime Minister told the delegates that the country today suffered from the paucity of trained and intelligent young men to take up nation-building activity. The time for slogans had gone and he urged the Congress to see how it can be helpful in this sphere and not merely pass pious resolutions.

Kanpur Editor Found Dead

KANPUR, Jan. 1. (PTI): Mr. P Murlidhar Menon, Editor of the "Sparkle," an English weekly of Kanpur, was found dead in his office this evening.

Mr. Menon, who was popularly known as Dhar, was found dead when his room was broken open by the police on the report of his neighbour that Mr. Dhar had not come out of his room for the last two days.

A letter believed to have been addressed by Mr. Dhar to the District Magistrate, Kanpur, was found lying near the diseased.

The late Mr. Dhar, who was aged about 32, came from Cochin and was a bachelor. He was General Secretary of the Kanpur Journalists Association three years ago and was a popular figure in Kanpur.

A PROVINCE OF MAHARASHTRA

Nehru's Assurance

The Prime Minister referred to the issue of linguistic provinces which, he knew, was agitating the people in this Province. He pointed that the Congress had long ago accepted the principle of linguistic distribution of territory, and the J-V-P report, of which he was a member, had laid down certain conditions. He assured the people that they would have a Maharashtra Province, but he could not indicate any date at present.

While considering this issue a number of factors had to be taken into account, he said. If there was disagreement among the various sections of the people, the matter had to wait. They must remember that, the Government had to give priority to the consolidating of freedom and securing the stability of the country after freedom on a firm basis. Till then they could not agree to divert their attention and energy to fresh problems such as linguistic provinces.

After the Andhra, a demand had been put forward for a Karnatak Province, but the position was not so simple, for with it was linked the problem of Mysore and the Kannada-speaking population. Pandit Nehru thought this linguistic redistribution could afford to wait for a few years more until conditions had well stabilised in the country.

London Dollar Talks Fail

LONDON, Jan 1 (PTI-Reuter): Negotiations for a five million dollar loan from the International Bank to the Colonial Development Corporation have broken down, the Corporation announced today. The loan, which was to have been followed by further advances in dollars, would have been used in the United States and Canada to buy heavy engineering and construction equipment needed for many development projects that the Corporation has approved in Africa, the Carribean area and in the Pacific

Socialists Released

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 1 (PTI): Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din and Mr. Awadesh Sinha, Socialist President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Tata Mazdoor Sabha who were arrested in connection with the 77 days' strike in the Indian Steel and Wire Products Company of Golmuri a few days ago, were released last night.

Chandarana Retains His National T. T. Triple Crown

INDIAN TEAM FOR WORLD TOURNAMENT

Uttam Chandarana of Bombay and India's number one won the triple crown tonight in the National Table Tennis Championships.

In men's singles final he beat Ranbir Bhandari of Bengal; in men's doubles he partnered Kumar Ghosh of Bengal to beat D. H. Kapadia and H. M. Khanchand of Bombay; and he was Bengal in the final of mixed ssMM1 associated with Miss G. Madan of Bengal in the final of mixed doubles to defeat Mrs. Rajagopalan of East Punjab and Kumar Ghosh.

Miss Sultana of Hyderabad won the Ladies singles title, defeating Mrs. Rajagopalan by three games to one.

The twelfth National and Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championships held at the All Saints School, Hyderabad, came to a successful conclusion this evening after it had been in progress for ten days.

Mrs. Vellodi, wife of Mr. M. K. Velodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, gave away the prizes to winners and runners-up.

Bengal won the Barna-Bellack Cup for the winner of the Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championships, while Bombay retained the Jayalakshmi Cup for the winner of the women's inter-provincial.

Mr. Rangaramanujam, Secretary of the All-India Table Tennis Federation for the coming year, announced tonight that a men's team consisting of U. M. Chandarana of Bombay (Captain), Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal), V. S. Rao of Madras, and Kalyan Jayant of Bengal, would be sent to represent India at the Congress of the International Table Tennis Federation commencing in Budapest on January 29, this year. M. V. S. Vittal of Mysore and Kumar Ghosh of Bengal will be reserves.

Mr. Rangaramanujam said that efforts were also being made to send a women's team to the Budapest Congress. The team would consist of Miss Sultana of Hyderabad and Mrs. Rajagopalan of East Punjab, with the latter as captain. In the event of any of the table tennis association desirous of sending any of the ranked players to the Congress, they would be sponsored by the All-India Table Tennis Federation for the individual events at the expense of their respective provincial associations

The Secretary of the All-India Table Table Tennis Federation Mr. T. D. Rangaramanujam, will represent the Federation in the Budapest Congress and will accompany the team as manager.

At a meeting of the Committee of the All-India Table Tennis Federation this evening the ranking of Indian Table Tennis players for the year 1949 was finalised.

Uttam Chandarana of Bombay, maintains his position as India's number one, while R. Bhandari is placed second.

V. Satchidanand Rao of Madras has been adjusted third, Kalyan Jayant of Bengal, fourth, M. V. S. Vittal of Mysore fifth, Kumar Ghosh of Bengal sixth, D. H. Kapadia of Bombay seventh, Khanchand of Bombay, eighth, Om Prakash of Delhi ninth, and H. M. Mehkri of Hyderabad tenth.

Mr. V. Sivaraman of Andhra was not ranked for want of sufficient data.

Miss Sultana has been ranked India's foremost woman table tennis player. Mrs. Rajagopalan of East Punjab has been placed second, Mrs. G. Nasikwala of Bombay third, Miss S. Dharap of Bombay fourth, Miss A. Rukmani of Madras fifth, Miss C. Madan of Bengal sixth and Mrs. Meera Gajendra Singh of Bombay seventh.

Chandarana's victory over the hard-hitting Bengal champion Ranbir Bhandari was the result of supreme patience and exquisite craft. While this morning Chandarana had took break through the impenetrable defence of the Madras player V. S. Rao to beat him by three games to two, he had to build up an impregnable fortress against Bhandari who overwhelmed India's number one with his terrific fore-hand shots, in the first two games. Hitting all over from the beginning Bhandari scored point after point inspite of Bhandari Chandarana's efforts to catch up with his opponent, and won the first two games at 24-22 and 21-16 respectively.

Chandarana led from the start in the third game and was 14-6 at one stage. Bhandari again broke through and reeled off three points in a row to reduce the margin 9-14, but that was the limit he could go and Chandarana who was irresistible

He took the game at 21-15.

Chandarana excelled in placements and kept Bhandari perpetually on the run in the fourth game, leading him into errors. The Bengal player lost many points by erratic hitting and conceded the game to his opponent cheaply at 9-21.

In the fifth and deciding game Chandarana led 5-4 and never again lost his initiative until he beat Bhandari to take the game and match at 21-16.

S. K. Thakersey of Bombay overwhelmed Abdulla Bin Syed, local junior champion and beat him at 21-12, 21-23, 21-10, 21-15 to annex the junior singles title this year.

The ladies doubles title went to Miss A. Rukmani of Madras and Mrs. Gajendra Singh of Bombay. They beat Miss Urmila Shaw and Mrs. Vidyasagar in the final this morning, at 21-14, 21-19, 21-12.

Four other events, the semi-final matches in ladies singles and mixed doubles, were also decided this morning.

The following are the results:

MENS SINGLES: (Semi-finals)

U. M. Chandarana (Bombay) beat J. V. S. Rao (Madras) 22-24, 18-21, 21-18, 21-14, 23-20; Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal) beat D. H. Kapadia (Bombay) 21-19, 21-13, 15-21, 21-11.

LADIES SINGLES (Semi-finals)

Mrs. Rajagopalan (East Punjab) beat Miss A. Rukmini (Madras) 21-15 22-24, 21-17, 23-25, 21-13; Miss S. Sultana (Hyderabad) beat Miss S. Dharap (Bombay) 21-15, 21-15, 17-21, 21-12.

LADIES DOUBLES (Final)

Miss A. Rukmini (Madras) and Mrs. Rajendra Singh (Bombay) beat Miss Urmila Shaw and Mrs. Vidyasagar (Hyderabad) 21-14, 21-19, 21-12.

JUNIOR SINGLES (Final)

S. K. Thakersey (Bombay) beat Abdulla bin Syed (Hyderabad) 21-12, 12-23, 21-10, 21-16.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-finals)

Mrs. Rajagopalan (East Punjab) and Kumar Ghosh (Bengal) beat Miss S. Dharap and Motiwala (Bombay): 21-13, 9-21, 21-18, 17-21; 21-15; Miss C. Madan (Bengal) and U. M. Chandarana (Bombay) beat Mrs. Gajendra Singh and H. M. Khanchand (Bombay) 21-16, 18-21, 21-16, 17-21, 21-19.

Among those who watched tonight's matches was Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad.

The following were the results of the FINAL events decided tonight:

MEN'S SINGLES: U. M. Chandarana (Bombay) beat Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal) 22-24, 15-21, 21-15, 21-6, 21-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES: U. M Chandarana (Bombay) and Kumar Ghosh (Bengal) beat D. H. Kapadia and H. M. Khanchand (Bombay) 21-18, 21-6, 21-18.

LADIES SINGLES: Miss S. Sultana Hyderabad) beat Mrs. Rajagopalan (East Punjab). 16-21, 21-13, 21-18, 21-14.

MIXED DOUBLES: Miss C. Madan (Bengal) and U. M. Chandarana (Bombay) beat Mrs. Rajagopalan East Punjab) and Kumar Ghosh (Bengal) 14-21, 21-16, 19-21, 21-19.

Red Detenus Flee

COOCH BEHAR, Jan. (PTI): Five Communist security prisoners escaped from the Sinhata Sub-Jail by cutting iron bars of their cells at dead of night yesterday, according to information received here.

Finnish Journalists Go Out Of World Body

HELSINKI, Jan. 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Finnish Journalists Association yesterday decided to withdraw from the International Union of Journalists, which was its headquarters in Prague

Colombo Conferenec

(Continued from Page 4)

the advantage will be taken of the presence of Commonwealth representatives for informal talks of the subject.

It is now clear from the announcements of the Ministries of External affairs of both India and Ceylon that the economic portion of the conference will be confined to officials and that these discussions, which will be concurrent with the main conference on foreign affairs, will be held separately from the political talks.

Delegations from India, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ceylon and South Rhodesia have so far received invitations to join the conference. South Rhodesia is to take part in the economic talks only.

The Secretariat of the Conference will consist of British, Ceylon, and United Kingdom officials, Sir Norman Brooks, KCB, Secretary of the British Cabinet and Mr. K. Vaithlanathan, permanent Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, will be joint Secretaries.

The Conference of the Foreign Ministers will commence on Monday, January 9, 1940, and probably last for about 10 days though it will endeavour, if possible, to complete its work in about a week.

GUIDING FACTORS

Two main objectives, then, will guide the deliberations of the conference political and economic. Firstly, the conference will be held to enable an exchange of ideas to take place between the Commonwealth countries on various aspects of the present international situation and in doing so, it could not but take into consideration the economic aspects of the problem. So, in addition to the meetings on international affairs, the Commonwealth constituents will study the effect so far of decisions taken by the London Conference of Finance Ministers.

Though, no policy decision are likely to emerge from the deliberations of the conference, it will provide a full opportunity for studying dollar holdings and the latest position in imports and exports, with particular reference to the effects of devaluation on Commonwealth trade with hard currency areas.

INDIA'S POSITION

On the other hand, India is not very unlikely to face some commitments in regard to her Eastern neighbours. The West has made no secret that after the collapse of K.M.T. China, India alone is capable of becoming a bastion against Communism. For India, however, as well as for other Asian nations just free or struggling to be free, the solution is not so simple like that, nor quite innocent in its implications. The question to be decided dispassionately is, whether in being turned into an anti-Communist base of the Western defence-system, India runs or not into greater risks to her security and independence. There is certainly no rough and ready reply to this. But the issue will need at any rate very close and careful scrutiny before India agrees to occupy a key-position in any system binding nations in declared and open hostility to our Northern neighbours, the Soviet Union and China.

(Copy-right).

HATTA DEFINES INDONESIA

KARACHI, Jan. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The First Prime Minister of the United States of Indonesia, Dr. Mohammad Hatta, here tonight defined Indonesia as "an Asiatic State" rather than "an Islamic State".

On his arrival at the Karachi airport from Holland 'en route' to the capital of his Government—Jakarta—Dr. Mohammed Hatta told pressmen that "we have no quarrel about religion."

"In fact", he added "we have so many religions in Indonesia."

Dr. Hatta was accorded an official reception at the airport.

Car Thefts

Several cases have recently been reported to the Police where motor Cars have been stolen when left unattended and parked either in streets or in the compound of residential places.

Motorists are advised that when cars are parked particularly when left unattended overnight, great care should be taken that the vehicle is properly secured against theft either by locking the Car doors or immobilising the engine so that the car-thief is unable to operate the mechanism by any improvised method which is normally made use of by him to facilitate the starting of the car.

It is also advisable that precautions should necessarily be taken against the theft of Car accessories which still continue to be a centre of attraction for such thieves as these articles have always a good market value.—"Police News"

Car Stolen

The Esplanade Police are investigating into a case where on the 28th November, 1949 a Reynold make, 14 H.P. 1934 model, Motor Car No. BMW/7341 was stolen, and still remains untraced.

The Police will greatly appreciate any information that is likely to lead to the tracing of the stolen Car or its culprits, and the information if available should kindly be communicated to the nearest Policeman.—"Police News"

Hat For Sale

WINNIPEG: A battered old straw hat seems to be making its way around the world without charge. Its original sender unknown.

The hat, loaded with shipping tickets, reached Winnipeg today on its travels. Canadian National Express officials intend to send it to Churchill, Manitoba. Where it will go from there is anybody's guess.

Every station agent who receives the hat continues the joke. No one signs for it and there are no charges.

The hat has been through nearly every state in the United States. It came to Winnipeg from St. Paul, Minnesota.—PTI-Reuter.

Heroes Out Of Clay

(Continued from page 1.)

(4) Corruption should be strictly and drastically dealt with where proved and not ignored or passed over when detected but not proved. All concerned should be made to understand that it is not enough to be above suspicion, but that every one should in fact, be above suspicion and should be acceptable to those with whom he has dealings as being above suspicion.

PAPER REPORTS

(5) Mere paper reports, however satisfactory and encouraging, should not be accepted in the face of facts which contradict them. (6) Research, or at any rate, some of it, should descend from its high pedestal to the level of discovering what will suit the ordinary peasant with his small holding and very limited resources. (7) Results of such research should be demonstrated and brought home to the small peasant in a practical manner in small Government farms, run by people who can mix with the peasant, understand and sympathise with his difficulties and render him such help, technical or otherwise, as he may require and in a way which he can understand, appreciate and adopt, and this should be done without any unauthorised quid pro quo. (8) Implements and steel from which it can be made by the village blacksmith and other necessary articles, should be made available through channels which have no bottle-necks and which can be kept free from corruption.

So far as the people were concerned, Dr. Prasad said, there should be a realisation that "agriculture and food production are a national concern and should not be looked upon as merely personal affairs of the individual engaged in it, who is free to produce or not to produce or to produce what and in whatever quantity he lives."

R

FOR PREPARING articles other than bread from wheat flour, GULAM RASUL JALALUDDIN and ABDUL RAHIM KHAN MOHOMED were convicted and the former sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For unauthorised possession of ration cards and drawing rations thereon, USHULLA NASHBULLA was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For altering the marking on cloth, LAXMANDAS RAMCHAND AGRAWALA was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 5,000 or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

For supplying hot milk unlawfully, DURGA BHAGWATSINGH was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Phadkar And Chowdhury Rout Commonwealth Team

VISITORS FORCED TO FOLLOW ON

Winning The Toss Helps India Gain A Formidable Position

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1 (PTI).

INDIA consolidated the grip on the third "Test" Match when they made Commonwealth follow on 232 runs behind on the third day at the Eden Gardens. After making 190 runs, their lowest in a Test Match in India, with first innings, Commonwealth made a promising start in the second, putting on 42 runs without any loss.

The pattern of play on the third day with the bowlers on top was the same as on the second day. A heavy fog which was still lifting when the match started helped the fast bowlers and, as the sun came out, surface drying made the pitch lively.

After Livingston and Oldfield had put on 47 runs this morning, Phadkar struck the first two blows and then Chowdhury broke the backbone of the Commonwealth team when he dismissed Worrell. Chowdhury has the reputation of being very effective at the Gardens which is his home pitch, and today he lived upto it fully claiming four wickets for 56 runs. Chowdhury's deceptive offbreaks caused the greatest damage as all his victims except Freer appeared to hit against the break offering easy catches.

Phadkar bowled with plenty of fire and seemed to get a kick out of the wicket in the morning. Between these two, they caused a collapse of the Commonwealth batting who lost four wickets in one spell for 19 runs. This made their task very difficult and both Langdon and Freer put up a dour fight to avoid the follow on, but all the latter could do was to add 34 runs for the ninth wicket with Lambert before Chowdhury wound up the innings for 190 runs. Ray Smith, who was reported to be injured, could not bat.

Hazare had no hesitation in enforcing the follow on. Livingston put on the light roller and the wicket appeared to have rolled easy during the last hour of play. Still, a few specks of dust were seen to fly at times suggesting that it may show a crumbling tendency on the fourth day.

With two more days left for play the game is in an interesting position now. Commonwealth are now 190 runs in deficit with all their wickets in hand. If the wicket now takes spin, the fight between bat and ball should be very keen though Commonwealth have enough batting strength to pull the game round.

Livingston applied the heavy roller on a perfect pitch. There was again when 30,000 people saw Livingston and Oldfield (and not Place as reported yesterday) resumed the Commonwealth First Innings to the bowing of Modi from the Maidan end and Phadkar from the High Court end. They had the semi-new ball to operate as Livingston had at the beginning of the second day.

FIELDING SHAKY

Mantri conceded two byes in Modi's first over which was a maiden. With another leg bye off Phadkar, the first three runs of the day were in the nature of fift before Oldfield hit Phadkar for a single.

Phadkar was getting some lift out of the wicket but the Indian ground fielding was shaky at the start enabling the Commonwealth pair to add 15 runs in as many minutes. Both batsmen scoring freely, Hazare came on in place of Modi at 29 and this put the lid on runs for a while. Livingston, however, hooked Phadkar prettily once for a four.

The Commonwealth skipper brought 52 on the board by driving Phadkar after the innings had lasted 76 minutes. At this total Oldfield with his score at 16 had an escape when Umrigar at silly square leg failed to hold a difficult catch though he rolled over in the process. Phadkar was the bowler to suffer.

WONDERFUL CATCH

In his next over Phadkar had a similar misfortune when Mankad dropped Oldfield again, this time in the slips before the batsman had added to his own score. But these lapses did not prove very costly as Umrigar made amends by taking a wonderful one handed running catch to dismiss Oldfield with his score at 19 (62—1—19). He was never comfortable against Phadkar who deserved his wicket. Holt joined his skipper.

N. Chowdhury was bowling extremely well hastening off the pitch rather disconcertingly. He once beat Livingston with successive balls just missing the wicket. But Phadkar struck another blow when he sent Livingstons bails flying a good 25 yards with the total at 64 (64—2—42). It was a lovely ball and Livingston himself lifted his finger to Phadkar in acknowledgement of it. Livingston had played for 106 minutes and hit six fours.

Worrell joined Holt and opened his account with two consecutive fours off Chowdhury. But Chowdhury had his revenge when with his fourth ball, he claimed Worrell caught and bowled by himself (73—3—9).

QUICK WICKET

W. Alley joined holt. The early morning livelines of the pitch was being revealed and three wickets had fallen in the morning spell on the second day. India got another quick wicket when the new comer Alley in hitting against the break of Chowdhury skied the ball at mid wicket and Modi running a few steps took a well judged catch (81-4-5).

The bowlers were doing a splendid job now and when Pettiford came, Phadkar produced a shooter to get holt leg before at the same total (81-5-2).

Half the Commonwealth were out in one and half hours this morning for an addition of 66 runs to the total when Langdon joined Pettiford. Chowdhury's analysic now was six overs, two maidens, 25 runs and two wickets while Phadkars was 14 overs, one maiden, 27 runs and three wickets.

Phadkar, who was bowling with plenty of fire was noballed and with his next delivery he appealed unsuccessfully for leg before against Pettiford. Both the batsmen were very cautious now and runs came very slowly.

At lunch the visitors total stood at 94 for the loss of five wickets.

Phadkar and Chowdhury continued to be in charge of the attack after lunch and Pettiford sent up the 100 of the innings on the board after the innings had lasted 160 minutes. But at 112, Chowdhury earned his third wicket when he had Pettiford caught at short mid-on-by Phadkar (112-6-19). It was a brilliant low catch. Pettiford had hit two fours.

Freer now came to see Kishenchand drop Langdon in the country when his score was eleven. The batsmen were however scoring freely and they collected fifty runs within fifty minutes of resumption after lunch. At 142, Hazare brought on Mankad in place of Phadkar after the latter had bowled 24 overs at a stretch for his three wickets and completed a double change with C. S. Nayudu at the other end. The change met with immediate success for, after 150 had been scored in 216 minutes Mankad had Langdon caught by Mantri behind the wicket (150-7-30). Langdon batted for 81 minutes and hit four fours.

Tribe joined Freer. Both the spinners were turning the ball to a great extent and commanding respect. Both C. S. Nayudu and Mankad bowled two maidens each and the rate of scoring again slowed down. At 156, Mankad had Tribe caught by Phadkar for a duck (156-8-0). Lambert joined Freer.

TOURISTS ALL OUT FOR 190

The bowlers were now on top but Lambert and Freer playing cautiously collected valuable singles Freer once late-cut Mankad for four and brought 180 on the board. Hazare, then brought on Chowdhury again at 183 and Lambert survived a confident appeal by Mantri behind the wicket. But at 190, Chowdhury wound up the innings when he had Freer caught by Mantri (190-9-34). The ninth wicket partnership had added 34 runs. Ray Smith did not bat as he was reported to be injured. Their innings had lasted for 361 minutes.

INDIA ENFORCES FOLLOW ON

Hazare forced Commonwealth to follow on 232 runs behind India and the teams actually took the field before tea. But before a single ball could be bowled, they retired to the pavilion for tea.

Commonwealth opened their second innings with Freer and Oldfield to the bowling of Phadkar from the High Court end and Hazare from the maidan end. The wicket was showing signs of slight wear with dust flying off a few deliveries of the fast bowler who opened with a maiden. The Indian fielding was rather loose and Oldfield got four, all run, with a straight drive off Phadkar. The batsmen were not finding any difficulty in negotiating the opening attack and they maintained the rate of a run a minute. At twenty, Hazare rang the first bowling change replacing himself with Chowdhury who had been the most successful bowler in the first innings. In his first over, Oldfield had a save when Nayudu just missed to reach a catch to his left.

QUICK CHANGE PROVE INEFFECTIVE

Polly Umrigar came in place of Phadkar five runs later and Freer hit the first boundary of the innings off the new bowler. When thirty runs had been collected in as many minutes Oldfield survived a confident appeal for catch behind the wickets by Mantri. Umrigar was, however, changed after two overs and Mankad switched in his place. With ten minutes left for draw of stumps, Hazare again came to bowl in place of N. Chowdhury. Phadkar was brought on at the other end before the close of play. But it had no effect on the batsmen and Commonwealth had made forty-two in their second innings at the draw of stumps on the third day, Oldfield and Freer batting with 25 and 17 respectively.

DUCKWORTH EXPLAINS

Interviewed with regard to the confusion of names of N. Oldfield and W. Place in the Commonwealth team for the third Test, the manager of the team, Mr. George Duckworth, stated that it was unfortunate that earlier Oldfield's name should have been mentioned by him as the twelfth man instead of that of Place.

SCORE BOARD

Indian XI (1st Innings) 422

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

Oldfield, c Umrigar b Phadkar	19
Livingston, b Phadkar	42
Holt, lbw b Phadkar	2
Worrell, c and b Chowdhury	9
Alley, c Modi b Chowdhury	6
Pettiford, c Phadkar b Chowdhury	19
Langdon, c Mantri, b Mankad	30
Freer, c Mantri, b Chowdhury	34
Tribe, c Phadkar, b Mankad	0
Lambert not out	13
Ray Smith did not bat.	
Extras (1 noball, 12 byes, 3 legbyes)	16
Total	190

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 62; 2 for 64; 3 for 73; 4 for 81; 5 for 81; 6 for 112, 7 for 150; 8 for 156; 9 for 190.

Bowling Analysis

D. G. Phadkar 24/4/50/3; R. S. Modi 5/1/18/0; V. S. Hazare 3/1/9/0; N. Choudhury 18.4/2/56/4; V. Mankad 10/2/24/2; C. S. Nayudu 7/3/17/0.

COMMONWEALTH (Second Innings)

Freer batting	17
Oldfield batting	25
Extras nil	0
Total (for no loss)	42

Bowling Analysis

Phadkar 5/2/14/0; Hazare 5/1/8/0; N. Chowdhury 5/0/10/0; Umrigar 2/1/5/0; Mankad 3/2/5/0.

BOMBAY IN SOUTH ZONE FINAL

Mysore Lose By 147 Runs In Rohinton Baria Trophy

BANGALORE, Jan. 1.

Bombay University entered the South Zone finals of the Inter-University cricket tournament for the Rohinton Baria Trophy beating Mysore by 147 runs here today. The winners will now meet Madras on January Three, Four and Five at Madras in the zonal final.

Mysore who made fifty?seven runs for the loss of six wickets yesterday were all out for eightynine, 50 minutes after resumption this morning, the last day of the three day match. Adisesh, the overnight not out who seemed well set was unlucky when he was "run out" after scoring twenty-one valuable runs.

The scores were as follows:—

BOMBAY 162 and 247.

MYSORE (1st Innings) 189.

MYSORE (2nd Innings).

Srinivasan l-b-w. b Ramchand 11, Vittal Rao b Kothare 0, Narayan b Ramchand 13, Vishwanath b Irani b Thimmiah lbw. b Kothare 0, Radhakrishna c Shodan b Gupte 11, Adisesh run out 21, Krishnaswamy Patankar b Medh 24, Parthasrathy b Gupte 0, T. D. Krishna b Gupte 3, Kasturiranga not out 0, Extras 5 Total 89

Fall of Wickets: 1/11, 2/11, 3/18, 4/25, 5/25, 6/53, 7/73, 8/73. 9/87. 10/89.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Irani 10/3/17/1; Ramchand 9/2/21/2, Kothare 12/5/18/2, Govadia 3/1/5/0, Gupte 9¾/12/3, Desai 2/1/9/0, Medh 4/0/2/1.

More Sports News On Page 5

MANS NOSES OUT LINDRUM

"News Of The World" Snooker

LONDON, Jan. 1, (PTI-Reuter): In one of the closest heats in the "News of the World" Snooker Tournament so far Mans beat Lindrum by nineteen frames to eighteen.

From the start on Thursday both had fought practically a level battle. In tonight's thrilling finish Mans was trailing seventeen frames to eighteen but fought back magnificently to take the last two frames for the match.

Final session scores (Lindrum first): 37—91, 56—47, 67—31, 32—68, 84—42, 29—86, 55—80.

Khokho And Hututu Tournaments In Poona

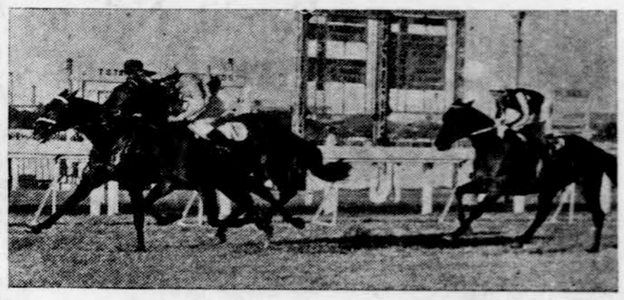
POONA, Jan. 1 (U.P.I.).

All-India Tournaments in International Games Khokho and Hututu will be staged for the first time in Poona when the All-India Physical Education Conference meets from January 5 to 8. Special play grounds for this purpose have been prepared by the Maharashtra Club.

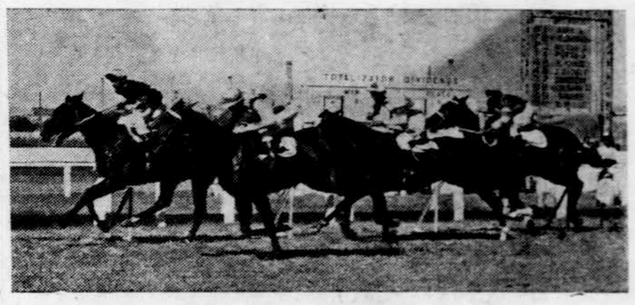
Every Province and University in the country is sendnig teams to participate in these tournaments.

In addition to these tournaments, a Body Excellence Competition will also be held. Nearly forty entries for this competition have been received from Poona alone.

MORE PHOTO-FINISHES AT MAHALAXMI



The chief event of the New Year's Day racing at Mahaluxmi resulted in the second dead heat of the season, and in the picture above Shan-E-Hind (outside) is seen making unsuccessful attempts to overhaul the rank outsider Jane Jigar. A photofinish result failed to separate these two, who passed the post locked together. First Royalty, who finished a poor third is seen just coming in the picture.



Another photo-finish verdict was given during the course of the day's racing at Mahaluxmi and the top-weighted Salamat was awarded the Third Division of the Manjri Plate (run over 6 furlongs). Mr. Fatah's mount is seen on the outside pipping Maha Maya on the post. Pick Pocket finished third in front of the heavily-supported Sokar Song.

WESTERN INDIA CUP

Shan-E-Hind And Jane Jigar Deadheat

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE New-year-day attracted record crowds at Mahaluxmi and the wagerer made a good beginning but he failed to sustain as a couple of favourites ran below expectation.

Fields were poorly despatched in several events and a few wagered candidates lost their chances at the gate.

The day's chief event, the Western India Cup ended in a deadheat between Shan-E-Hind and Jane Jigar. The latter who was placed beside a barrier on the extreme out was quickest away and led by lengths all the way. Shan-E-Hind put a terrific late burst and the Photo-finish declared the dead-heat. I wonder why the photographer took a considerable long time in the process. The camera was summoned in two more occasions during the proceedings and the awards were made quickly. Rana Pratap the even-money favourite finished down the field and that recent good winner was last at every post in the ten furlongs journey.

Tisco, about whom much was expected as a three-year old scored a facile win in the concluding event, Chavan on his back. The Steel Helmet colt is to hand now and he is likely to make his presence felt again.

Trainer Talib had the distinction of a double. His charge, Courage scored narrowly in the Ali Bin Talib Memorial Plate and he completed his double through Jane Jigar in the Cup race.

Jockey Medhe rode a great race on short-head winner, Gay Pilot in the Bombay Plate run over seven furlongs. Below the distance Mr. Karaka's Flotilla had his measure but the brainy rider was not disheartened and the second-breather enabled him to record hair-breadth victory.

Sixty punters were successful in solving the treble event pool today Each ticket returned Rs. 2,464.

The following are the results:—

THE QUETTA PLATE—5 Furs.

IMPRUDENCE 9-3 Duffy	1
NAVA RATNA 9-3 Kheem S.	2
BLUE GLEAM 8-7 Kadam	3
FAIRY GATES 8-7 D. L. Jones	4

Won by 1 1/4 length, Head, 2 lengths. Time: 1 min. 3 secs. Not run—Wagh Mahal, Mohabat, Red Carnation, Short Story. Tote paid Rs. 16 for win; and Rs. 11, 11, 16 for places.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE (Div. II) 1 Mile.

CHANDRAKOR 8-5 Kheem S.	1
TIME BOMB 8-1 P. Khade	2
LUMINARY 8-10 R. Bhosle	3
BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-2 S. Chavan	4

Won by Neck, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths. All ran. Time: 44 2-5 secs. Tote paid Rs. 22 for win; and Rs. 14, 21 and 22 for places.

THE MANJRI PLATE (Div. III) 6 Furs.

SALAMAT 9-1 Devaney	1
TITINA 7-13 Narsi	2
PICK POCKET 8-7 Purtu S.	3
SOLAR SONG 8-7 Shiba	4

Won by Head, 1½ lengths, 1 1/4 lengths. Time—1 min. 18 secs. Not run—Won Thousand, Malka-E-Alam. Tote paid Rs. 55 for win; and Rs. 18, 18 and 14 for places.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE (Div. I) 1 Mile.

BROKEN MASK 8-4 Shaikh	1
KICKSHAW 8-5 Damodar	2
TANTALUM 8-13 Medhe	3
AARZU 9-2 Kheem S.	4

Won by 3/4 length, 1¼ length, 4½ lengths. Time: 1 min. 44 secs. All ran. Tote paid Rs. 206 for win; and Rs 49, 22 and 27 for places.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE—1¼ Miles.

COURAGE 8-10 Kheemsingh	1
ONCE AGAIN 7-10 Purtu S.	2
PAY MASTER 8-6 P. Khade	3
PROSPERO 7-13 S. Chavan	4

Won by Short head, Head, 3 lengths. Time: 2 mins. 49 4-5 secs. Not run—Goodwill. Tote paid Rs. 56 for win; and Rs. 22, 27 and 24 for places.

THE BOMBAY PLATE—7 Furs.

GAY PILOT 8-5 Medhe	1
FLOTILLA 8-1 J. Bhosle	2
NEW MOON 8-12 Duffy	3
SNEHPRABHA 7-13 Kasbekar	4

Won by Short head, 1/2 lenth, 5 lengths. Time: 1 min. 29 2-5 secs. Not run—Flying Home, H. Go Lucky. Tote paid Rs. 129 for win; and Rs. 37, 59 and 24 for places.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP—1 1/4 Miles.

SHAN-E-HIND 9-5 Kasbekar	1
JANE JIGAR 7-5 Antoo	1
FIRST ROYALTY 8-10 Whiteside	3
ZAM ZAM 7-13 Kheemsingh	4

Won by Dead heat, 1 3/4 lengths, 5 lengths. Time: 2 mins. 9 secs. Not run—Shahi Bag, Pitna, B.'s Fancy. Tote paid Rs. 40 and 31 for win: and Rs. 23, 35, 18 for places.

THE MANJRI PLATE (Div. I) 6 Furs.

MASQUERADE 9-5 Sumer S.	1
PESSU PASHA 9-1 P. Khade	2
MANIANA 7-6 Shiba	3
INDRA MOHINI 9-5 Kasbekar	4

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, Neck, 3½ lengths. Time: 1 min. 17 2-5 secs. Not run—Shah Freedom, The Conqueror, Aafrin, Christie Darling. Tote paid Rs. 41 for win; and Rs. 18, 18 and 38 for places.

THE MANJRI PLATE (Div. II) 6 Furs.

TISCO 9-5 S. Chavan	1
BASILIAN 7-8 Shaikh	2
KANTAKA 8-8 Khemsingh	3
LITTLE STAR 7-13 Damodar	4

Not run—Parker Prince, Pr. Dominic. Tote paid Rs. 29 for win; and Rs. 17, 45 and 20 for places. Treble Pool paid Rs. 2,464. Tickets 60 only..



Six-year old Indian horse Courage, owned by R. J. Guzdar and J. T. Lalvani scored a spectacular success in the distance race for Indian Horses in Class III. In the picture above Courage is seen winning the Ali Bin Talib Memorial Plate (distance 1¼ mides) from Once Again and Pay Master (on rails). A photofinish result was requisitioned to decide the winner.

DILIP BOSE WINS FIRST ASIAN TENNIS TITLE

International Tournament Concludes In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, January 1.

DILIP KUMAR BOSE of Calcutta, India's Number One, won the tennis crown of Asia by beating his compatriot Sumant C. Misra (India's number two) in the men's singles final of the First International Lawn Tennis Championships of Asia at Woodburn Park here today. He defeated Misra in straight sets 6-1, 6-2, 8-6.

The Ladies Doubles title went to this years' Wimbledon runners-up. Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran of the United States. They beat the British pair, Mrs. Betty Hilton and Miss Tuckey, 6-4, 10-8. Mrs. Betty Hilton tried hard to take a set with many wonderful retrievers and was well supported by the young player, Miss K. L. A. Tuckey, but Mrs. Todd's perfect backhand had often the final say in a long and witty rally. Miss Moran was also very severe with anything loose over head. But Miss Tucky by her intelligent play proved to be the best of the four.

Partnering Belgium's number one P. Washer, Miss Moran won the mixed doubles from Mrs. Todd and D. Mitic (Yugoslavia's number one) after a full three set battle, in which she and Washer dropped five match points against their opponents' one. The scores were 6-3, 5-7 and 7-5.

Mrs. Todd had yesterday won the Ladies' singles title from Mrs. Betty Hilton of Great Britain by easy sets. The men's doubles title had been won by an Indian pair, Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra, defeating F. Ampon and C. Carmona of the Phillipines in four sets on Saturday.

These Indian successes are notable in view of the fact that twenty-two men from Asia, South America, the Middle East and the continent took part in the Championships. The biggest surprise came in the defeat of the "Mighty Atom" from the Phillipines, and the favourite Feliscissimo Ampon, by Sumat Misra in the men's singles semi-final.

At the end of today's proceedings Gen. Cariappa, C-in-C of the Indian Army, who had specially flown here for the occasion, distributed the trophies to the winners. Earlier, he explained the significance of this sports meeting to players and audience.

Winning the toss, Misra sent Bose to serve with the sun at his back. He broke through Bose's service in a fine style, but soon he himself ran into errors and double faults to lose his own. Helped by Misra's unsteadiness Bose held his next service to lead two games to one in the first set.

Misra was now experiencing trouble with his spectacles and changed them for sun glasses. Trailing one-three, Misra made a desperate attempt to break through Bose's service in the fifth game and held him to four deuces. Bose also took the next game after three deuces to lead 5-1. Misra did not oppose in the following game and conceded the set 1-6.

Misra again took the early lead m the second set and with some cannon balls won his second service also to lead two games to one. He then surprisingly became erratic and kept a bad length, while Bose was steady all through. After drawing level two-all Bose took four games in in a row without any good opposition for the second set.

In the third set Misra sent down some very hot services and beautiful passing shots to start in a whirlwind fashion and led Bose four games to love. But Bose pulled him back to take the next four games. He smashed Misra's lobs with a cracking speed which gave Misra no chance to retrieve. Misra after a hard fight again took the lead 5-4, but Bose squared up five-all and then Misra did the same at six-all. In the 14th game Bose sent down some good services and wound up the match 8-6 to become the first Asian champion in the tourney, in which sixty-four men participated, including 22 from abroad.

In the Ladies' Doubles final the British pair, Mrs. Betty Hilton and Miss K. I. A. Tuckey once led Mrs. Patricia Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran of the United States three games to love in the first set and again five games to three in the second, but lost the match in straight sets 4-6, 8-10. In fact they were thrice within two points of a set in the second and the marathon set of eighteen games. After levelling up two-all in the second set, they led their opponents till 7 games to six. Mrs. Todd levelled up seven-all with her service and then went on to break through Mrs. Hilton's service after championships. Mrs. Hilton and partner were at "advantage" five times as against their opponents one better. She and Mrs. Tuckey took Miss Moran's service to love to draw level eight games all. But they were now exhausted and conceded the next game. Before clinching the issue in the eighteenth game of the set, Mrs. Todd and Miss Moran dropped three match points in an exciting finish.

The mixed doubles final was a game of fluctuating fortune, P. Washer (Belgium) and Miss "Gussie" Moran (U.S.A.) the winners, dropping the match point as many as five times and D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs Patricia Todd (U.S.A.) (the losers) once.

Washer and Moran started well in taking a lead of three games (4-1) Then conceding two consecutive games they took the first set at three games (6-3). Mitic and Mrs. Todd took the lead from their opponents in the eleventh game of the second set. Earlier, when leading five games to three and 5-4, Washer and Miss Moran dropped two match points at each stage. Notwithstanding Miss Moran's hard smashes and Washer's neat cuts, Mitic and Mrs Todd combined well to receive a set 7-5. Mrs. Todd's back-hand often sent down the decider at a crucial stage. She also amused a crowd of over two thousand with her occasional shrill calls "out". In the third and the final set Washer and Miss Moran were trailing two games to five. Then Miss Moran held her service to reduce the margin three games to five. But in the next game Mitic could not force a decision with his service though they were leading forty-thirty. In the twelfth game Miss Moran lost a match point through a double-fault before she could win the set (7-5), match and the title.

Mrs. Patricia Todd and Miss G. Moran of U.S.A. won the ladies doubles finals defeating the British pair Mrs. Betty Hilton and Miss K. I. A. Tuckey in straight sets, 6-4, 10-8.

In a match of fluctuating fortune where each side lost match points P. Washer (Belgium) and Miss Gertrude Moran (U.S.A.), beat D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. P. Todd (U.S.A.) in full three sets in the finals of the mixed doubes. Scores were: 6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

"Courser" Wins Blue Riband Of The South

MADRAS, January 1. (P.T.I.): The Rajah of Bobili's five-year-old chestnut English horse, "Courser", won the Governor's Cup, the Blue Riband of the Madras Turf and the main New Year Day's attraction at Guindy today.

Athol Mulley, the crack Australian jockey who came down to Madras from Calcutta specially to ride the Rajah of Ramnad's five-year-old "Amidships" in this event, finished second.

Cricket At Meerut

MEERUT, January 1. (P.T.I).

In the final of the Meerut Cricket Tournament, Delhi Wanderers defeated Cantonment Club, Meerut by an innings and 19 runs.

Scores were:

CANTONMENT 87 and 101 for seven.

DELHI WANDERERS- 207.

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Faulty Cotton Control Policy Of Government

TRADERS AWAIT DECISION OF REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. have issued the following weekly report dated 30th inst:—

BOMBAY: The Indian Central Cotton Committee in its Annual Report stresses the need for increasing the production of long staple cotton by 4.4 lacs bales and medium staple cotton by 4.6 lacs bales to avoid dependence on Pakistan for the supply of these varieties; to achieve this the Committee has recommended to the Government of India to allow cotton to be planted to additional 4 million acres of land in various Provinces and States.

CONTROL POLICY

The President of the East India Cotton Association, speaking at the Annual General Meeting, criticised in strong terms the Cotton Control policy of Government. He said that in view of there being no control of kapas, control on cotton has failed and is merely thoeretical without any bearing on the present situation where mills buy kapas paying abnormally high prices with the consent of the Government. Government, however, think that as the primary function of the Cotton Control is to rationalise the available supplies of cotton to the mills at stipulated prices and as, so long as textile industry in the country obtains raw materials at prices fixed by Government, the question of failure or otherwise of the Cotton Control does not arise.

A strong plea for the removal of the Import duty, the Excise duty and the Sales tax has been made by the Bombay Millowners' Association in order to enable the industry to secure its requirements of raw materials at reasonable prices. In spite of the Government assurance that a reasonable price for imported cotton will be recognised in the fixation of textile prices, the Association points out that it, more than anybody else, desires to avoid an increase in the price of cloth and yarn corresponding to the high cotton prices. Whereas India can do very little to check the upward trend of prices of cotton in the world market, the Association feels that the situation can be remedied in this country with substantial relief to the consumer of cloth by Government abolishing the Import duty, the Excise duty and the Sales tax.

CONFERENCE MEETS.

Attention of the trade is focussed on the conference of the representatives of Government of India, Provinces and Textile interests scheduled to meet in Bombay today. Besides other things, this conference is expected to consider the question of availability of cotton within ceiling prices, the working of the zonal quota system and the closure of textile mills for want of cotton.

To compensate the industry for higher prices of Indian and imported cottons, fuel oils, chemicals and dyes, Millowners are expected to put forth their claim for increased ex-mill prices of cloth, before the conference of representatives of Millowners' Associations and Government. It is understood that this conference will be followed by a series of discussions in New Delhi in last week of January, for considering the price issues.

Reports are that Indian Mills have purchased so far a total of about 40,000 bales of American cotton, a major part of this has been booked by Bombay Mills.

Ahmedabad Mills consider American cotton unsuitable for their requirements owing to its roughness; they fear that their goods would not sell if they took to American cottons.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK: The New York Cotton Market presented a dull and featureless tone during the week under review, assuming the usual pre-holiday quietness, light hedging and year-end liquidation were met by short covering in anticipation of further price fixing against export sales. The trade is awaiting Mid-December cotton parity announcement, which is due today. Mid-November parity price was fixed at 29.76 cents and some quarters anticipate a 12 to 25 points increase over this price.

ALEXANDRIA: Fluctuations in the Alexandria futures market have been very wide, Karnak shooting up again after a small decline in the previous week. It will be interesting to note that the difference between January Karnak and February Ashmouni was as wide as 10 tallaries around 20th November; it narrowed down to 1.65 tallaries around 20th December. Better Karnak outlook in the spot market has resulted in the speculative activity of purchases of Karnatak against Ashmouni sales and the difference between the two at present is about 5 tallaries.

PAKISTAN: We have received the following telegram from Karachi dated 29th inst:—

"The market kept steady through the week but sales were restricted account holidays. With announcement extension of present unutilised licences and instructions to licence authorities to issue licences to those completed previous. Market looks healthier, but heavy arrivals may check any excitement in near future. Arrivals this week 5,657 making total since 1st September 323,000, Sales 16,500, Export 32,105 out of which France 15,379, Russia 7,500, Hongkong 4,101 Balance Continent, Australia. Total exports since 1st September 218,000 bales."

WEATHER AND CROP NEWS.

BENGALS: East Punjab: Quality unsatisfactory Rajasthan: Late arrivals of Desi.

BROACH/SURAT: Weather ideal. Crop satisfactory.

DHOLLERA/MATHIS: Cold winds with dewfall progressing. Quality expected better than last year. Mathia arrival in full swing.

OOMRAS: Good crop progress.

COMPTA/DHARWAR: Cold winds helping standing crops.

SOUTHERNS: Red Coco: Plants healthy owing to clear weather. Kapas crops excellent.

TINNY/CAMBODIA/SALEM: Coimbatore/Salem: Second weeding over. Immediate rain required. Tinny/Ramnand: Plants healthy in some parts but withering around. Tuticorin due to insufficient moisture Rains necessary.

DAKOTA CRASH NEAR OSLO

Inquiry Findings

OSLO, Jan. 1. (PTI-Reuter): An official Norwegian Commission has found that the Aero Holland Dakota in which 26 Jewish children were killed in Norway on November 20 crashed because it was flying in contact with land instead of on instruments.

In a communique issued yesterday the Commission said that owing to mist and low cloud the plane should have made the approach to Fornebu airfield near Oslo by instrument navigation.

The Commission found nothing wrong with engine or radio.

News BRIEFS

NEW YEAR HONOUR

Prime Minister Don Stephen Senanayake of Ceylon is appointed to King George Sixth's Privy Council in the New Year Honours List published on January 2.

Other Ceylonese awards are—knighthoods—Frank Arnold Gunasekera, Senator, and Alan Edward Percival Rose, King's Counsel, Attorney-General.

BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Fifty-two Archbishops and Bishops in India will attend the first plenary Council of the Bishops in India to be held in Bangalore on January 6 and subsequent days. Besides the Bishops seventy other Dignitaries will also attend the two-week session.

MONKEY-HUNT

The East Punjab Government's Agriculture Department has so far accounted for 10,000 jackals in its pilot scheme launched in Karnal to check destruction of standing crops wrought by wild beasts, it is learnt. Under the scheme a monkey-hunt is to be soon started.

FOREIGN CAPITAL WELCOMED

The new United States of Indonesia will "warmly welcome foreign investment, providing the investors and operating companies observe Government measures for social welfare and the improvement of labour conditions" President Soekarno said in a broadcast in Jakarta on Sunday night.

DEFENCE MINISTER MADE VISCOUNT

Surprise On Britain's Honours List

LONDON, Jan. 2, (PTI-Reuter): Big surprise on Britain's new year honours list, published today, was a viscountcy for Defence Minister, Albert Alexander.

Despite his elevation to the House of Lords (Parliament's Upper Chamber) Mr. Alexander will continue in his present Cabinet job—at least until the general election this year.

In a strongly political list of awards, four other Labour members of Parliament were made peers. This will cause five Parliamentary by-elections—unless Prime Minister Clement Attlee decides to hold a general election.

Today's hohours list was the twenty-seventh of King George Sixth's reign. Principal awards are one viscountcy, five baronies and three privy counsellorships. A large number of new knights were created.

Irony of today's list is that in past years Mr. Alexander has been wrongly tipped by political speculators for a peerage. This year none mentioned him.

The three new members of the Privy Council, select body of statesmen appointed by the King to advise him on high issues of State, are Sir Ronald Campbell, Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. E. J. Holloway, until recently Minister of Labour in Australia, and Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

The new Labour Barons are—Mr. L. W. Burden, M.P. for the Park division of Sheffield, Dr. L. Haden-Guest, of Islington north, London Mr. Joseph Henderson, Ardwick, near Manchester, and Mr. John Wilmot, Deptford, London.

The fifth barony goes to Sir Steven Bilsland, big business-man and public figure in Scotland.

Three women become Dames of the British Empire.

Trade Union leaders are also honoured. Mr. Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress becomes a Knight, and the C. B. E. (Commander of the Order of the British Empire) goes to former T. U. C. Publicity Chief, Herbert Tacey.

Mr. Robert Birley, headmaster of Eton Boys' Public School, is decorated with C.M.G. (Championship of the Order of the Saint Michael and Saint George) for his work as Educational Adviser in Western Germany.

Field Marshal Sir William Slim, hero of Burma and Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The King has given the British Empire Medal to Miss Elizabeth Hulme, a pottery worker who makes over 1,000 teapot lids every day and in 53 years with the same firm has made sixteen million.

Explosion In Saigon: 1 Killed

PARIS, January 1, (P.T.I.): One Vietnam citizen was killed and six injured last night in Saigon, when eight hand grenades exploded in different parts of the city, Agence France Presse reported from Saigon today.

One of the grenades was thrown near the French High Commissioner's offices, but caused no damage, the report added.

Relax Controls Gradually

SUGGESTIONS BEFORE FISCAL COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1, (PTI): Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, member-Secretary of the Fiscal Commission, returned to Delhi today from Calcutta after further discussions with trade interests in connection with the Commission's enquiry there.

Over the week-end Mr. Mazumdar met representatives of the Indian Mining Corporation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association and other trade organisations whom the Commission as a whole was unable to examine during its eight-day session there.

The next session of the Commission is scheduled to commence in Madras from January 6.

During its session in Calcutta, the administration of some of the industrial and commercial controls and the Central and provincial Governments' present attitude towards them are stated to have come in for some general comments. The consensus of opinion favoured a gradual loosening of the rigidity of controls over commodities whose present supply position justified such relaxation.

In regard to controls in respect of coal, particularly the distribution control, it was felt that a comprehensive review of the position needed to be now undertaken by a competent body. There was, however, general agreement that coal was a category by itself and that nationalisation of that industry could be effectively carried out only if a National Coal Commission was set up with the least possible delay.

CONSISTENT POLICY

While there was discontent over the working of commercial and exchange controls, the general view seemed to be that a consistent and co-ordinated policy would be impossible till the whole field of industrial and commercial administration was integrated through a coherent and comprehensive policy.

The absence of such a machinery at present was commented upon and the majority of the chambers and prominent individuals were understood to have emphasised the need to set up a Central machinery for administrative co-ordination, E. G. A. Ministry for Economic Affairs and a similar machinery for the overall economic planning, E. G. A. Planning Commission.

Detailed control and regulation of industries were uniformly opposed and the view was expressed that the main function of the Planning Commission should be the formulation of the pattern of the country's industrial and agricultural development and the general direction of the economic forces towards the achievement of that pattern.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs would be primarily concerned with securing day-to-day administrative co-ordination within the framework of the pattern evolved by the Planning Commission.

It was generally felt that fiscal policy by itself could not function in isolation from the other measures to secure commercial and industrial progress. Fiscal policy must form part of an integrated industrial and commercial policy.

A suggestion was made to the Commission that the Tariff Board should constitute one wing of a more comprehensive planning organisation which should also consist of sections responsible for progressing the recommendations of the Tariff Board and for the promotion and development of the industrial potential of the country.

FORMOSA TO BE LIBERATED

Task Before China Communists

LONDON, Jan. 1, (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Communist Party declared last night that the task of the "Liberation Army" and the Chinese people for 1950 was "to liberate" Taiwan (Formosa) and Hainan Islands and Tibet and annihilate the remnant forces of Chiang Kai-Shek", according to the New China Agency.

SAVINGS DRIVE IN RAILWAYS

Benefit To Lower Income Groups

MADRAS, Jan. 1. (P.T.I.): "The Ministry of Railways have informed the All-India Railwaymen's Federation that the Government of India have accepted the scheme of compulsory savings for employees drawing Rs. 250 or less requiring every one of them to make a minimum contribution of Rs. one per month until the end of February 1952 says Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation in a press statement.

He adds: "This scheme will take effect from January 1, 1950 and will be applicable to all employees for whom the State and company railway provident fund membership is open.

PAN-INDIAN OCEAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Session Likely Soon

POONA, Jan. 1. (P.T.I.): A Pan-Indian Ocean Science Congress is to be held in India by the Indian Science Congress Association, the 37th session of which commences in Poona tomorrow. The announcement of the proposal to hold the Pan-Indian Ocean Science Congress is made in the annual report of the executive committee of the Association for the year 1949.

The report says that the suggestion for holding the Congress came from Prof., A. D. Ross, Chairman of the Australian National Research Council who pointed out that such a congress would be able to discuss many scientific and technological problems peculiar to this zone of the world and would also further cause of international science.

Asoka Lions Replace Crown

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1, (P. T. I.): The three Asoka lions, and sometimes also the "Dharma Chakra", will replace the Crown, wherever it appears in the insignias of rank and the colours of the Army, Navy and Air Force in Republican India. The world "Royal" will be dropped.

It is learnt that the "(PIP" will be replaced by a five-pointed India star. Instead of "His Majesty's Indian Ship", the Indian Navy will have "Indian Naval Ships".

In the Air Force Ensign—a roundel with three cricles of saffron, white and green against a background of Air Force Blue. There will be the National Flag instead of the Union Jack on the left top corner.

Reds Preparing To Create Chaos

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S DISCLOSURE

BARIPADA, Jan. 1 (UPI).

THE Congress President said here yesterday that he had documents of the Communists to show that they were preparing for chaos. The document in his possession said: "Hitherto we (Communists) had discouraged strikes. Hereafter we must encourage strikes."

Dr. Pattabhi, who was addressing a large meeting here last evening, said that the Communists and the Socialists were out for power without any record of service or sacrifice.

The Congress President charged the Communists with practising and openly advocating violence. He said, "they have driven out peace from the land. They have banished decency from society. They have driven out morals from homes. The Communists regard Russia as their Fatherland. India may be their motherland. But when did the marriage between this fatherland and motherland take place, we do not know."

NO TRUCK

The Congress could not have any truck with such an organisation because it supported violence, fought nationalism and owed allegiance to outside country.

Asking the people not to be carried away by the enticing slogans of the Communists, Dr. Pattabhi said that all the cultivable land could not be divided equally among all the people. For one thing, each of them would get, in that case only a few inches of land; for another, in no economy cultivation was the occupation of all the people.

Referring to the Socialists next, the Congress President said; "Socialists want to copy western systems. They have no faith in our genius and tradition. They have no faith in the village, no faith in their brothers and sisters. They are after machinery and not village industry. They have made fun of non-violence."

The Congress, on the other hand, Dr. Pattabhi pointed out, wanted to establish a co-operative Commonwealth based on non-violence. If the world had recognised India as a great nation so soon after her independence, it was because of the manner in which independence was achieved by the Congress through non-violence and the method of approach of the Congress Governments to the existing problems.

BI-LINGUAL AREAS

He said, he was aware of the dispute between Orissa and Bihar over Seraikella and Kharswan, which had now been merged with Bihar.

"I cannot accept this decision as the final settlement of the dispute", he said, and added that there were many bi-lingual areas whose problems had to be attended to.

The Congress President urged that people should become self-supporting. They should weave and spin and grow more food. There was a time when the people were looking to the Government for everything but now the Government was looking to the people for everything.

The Congress President said. "We cannot pretend to be governing without being self supporting."

A purse of Rs. 1,100 was presented to the Congress President at the meeting on behalf of the people of Mayurbhanj.

SUGAR OUTPUT AND STOCKS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1

The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of central sugar factories in the Indian Union including Hyderabad during the fortnight ending November 30, 1949 were 7925,000 maunds, 307,000 mounds and 705.000 maunds respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935

The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 5,155,000 maunds, 189,000 maunds, 487,000 maunds and 4,857,000 maunds respectively. Figures for the current fortnight relate to 123 factories representing 90.5 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity while the figures of the previous year relate to 117 factories representing 87.94 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar since November 1, 1949 are reported to be 380,000 maunds and 763,000 maunds respectively as against the corresponding figures of 319,000 maunds and 1,138,000 maunds during the previous season.

Goes 6,000 Miles To Adopt A Baby

LONDON: (IPS) Because she had no chance of having another child of her own and the nursury of her house at Hatten near Kandy, in Ceylon, had stood empty since her little son Edward died in 1946, Mrs. Olive Power made a 6,000 mile journey to England to adopt an English baby boy. Mr Cyrin Bavin Han, the Secretary of the Overseas League through whom the adoption was arranged said: "We have arranged similar adoptions, but this is the first time we have had any one travel half way across the world to choose her foster child"

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VICE-ADMIRAL PARRY MADE KNIGHT COMMANDER

King's New Year Honours

LONDON, January 2. (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Navy, Vice-Admiral William Edward Parry, and the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Cecil Russell Trevor, receive knighthood in the King's New Year honours list, published today.

Vice-Admiral Parry, promoted in the Order of the Bath to be a Knight Commander, is 56. He came to Britain last April to discuss expansion of the Indian Navy with the Admiralty. He has been in command since July, 1948 and had a distinguished record in two world wars.

He commanded H. M. S. "Achilles" (now the "Delhi") at the battle of the River Plate ten years ago and took part in the invasion of France in 1944.

Mr. Trevor has held his present post since 1943. He joined the Imperial Bank of India in 1921 and is now 50.

Two other new knights are Mr. Harold Charles Papworth, Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University and Lieutenant-General Dudley Russell, late of the Indian Army.

Both become Knight Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.

OTHER AWARDS

Other Order of the British Empire awards which go to India are:

Commanders (military division) Captain Henry Norman Scott Brown, Royal Navy: Brigadier Nigel John Buchanan Stuart, late Indian Army: Commanders (civil division): Major Norman Jesse Boxall, Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories, Directorate of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta; Norman Barraclough, Chief Inspector of Mines.

Officers (military division): Lieutenant Colonel William Osborne, 11th Sikh Regiment, Acting Group Captain Gordon Charles Allen, Royal Air Force; Acting Group Captain William Arthur Harry Cullum, Royal Air Force.

Officers (civil division): Maureen Lady Bucher President of the Indian Forces Welfare Ladies Committee; Chistopher Macaulay Bennett, Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) Indian Service of Engineers: Edward Jan Hessing, Special Officer, National Cadet Corps, Education Department, West Bengal.

MEMBERS

Members (military division): Acting Shipwright Lieutenant Ronald Bryan Fielder, Royal Navy; Major Walter Henry Cliff, Indian Army Corps of Clerks; Major Alfred Godfrey Hicks, Fifth Maharatta Light Infantry.

Members (civil division): Allan Dudley Wilkes Euperintendent, Ordnance Factory, Katni.

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service is awarded to Neeli Appalanarasiah, District superintendent of Police, Madras; Sukumar Gupta, Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal; Dinesh Chandra Chanda, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Rama Akhandaleshvar Prasad Singha, Superintendent of Police, Provincial Transport Commissioner, Bihar, Patna, Mario Claude Cleric, Superintendent of Police, Ganjam Orissa, Khagendra Nath Mukerjee, Superintendent of Police, Calcutta.

PAKISTAN ASSURANCE TO EDITORS

KARACHI, Jan. 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Pakistan Government has assured newspaper editors here it will not take action against any newspaper under the recent Public Safety Ordinance which gave it wide powers over the press, without first consulting a Press Advisory Committee.

LABOUR RELATIONS BILL SOON

Quick Adjudication Of Disputes Sought

MADRAS, Jan. 1, (PTI): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India announced here today that a Labour Relations Bill had been framed and that it would be introduced in Parliament at the next budget session.

The Labour Minister who was addressing the workers of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the labour section of the Tamil Nad Congress, said that the Bill was a comprehensive one, providing for expeditious adjudication of labour disputes, collective bargaining and conciliation.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram referred to the question of unemployment consequent on the closure of some establishments and retrenchment and said that he was seriously thinking as to how to reduce the retrenchment to the minimum and the consequent hardship. The Government of India, he said, were in consultation with the Provincial Governments on the subject. If retrenchment was inevitable, he said, it should be planned, in consultation with workers representatives.

NO RUSSIAN TROOPS ON FINNISH BORDER

HELSINKI, Jan. 1 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Military quarters here yesterday denied a New York radio report of Soviet Russian troop concentrations along the Finnish frontier.

Pakistani Counterfeiler Convicted

AMRITSAR, Jan. 1 (PTI): Mohammed Shafi, a merchant from Pakistan on conviction for recovery of 479 spurious two anna pieces while he was trying to pass them to an Indian merchant during days of border trade was awarded three years concurrent sentence in two cases by a magistrate of Amritsar.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT IN THE FUTURE

London Weekly Says Signs Are Not Wanting

LONDON, Jan. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The London weekly "The Economist" said that the years ahead may see something like a Commonwealth Secretariat emerging.

The forthcoming ten-day meeting of the Foreign Ministers at Colombo "is not part of a regular pattern of conferences, though there are signs that such a pattern is beginning to form," the weekly observed.

It said it would be little short of a tragedy if the governments of India and Pakistan "go on exchanging punch for punch in economic warfare while Mr. Nehru is solemnly discussing world problems at the same table as Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan."

"The Economist" added that it would be a pity if the Colombo meeting brought no fresh approach—however informal—to the task of restoring stability to Burma and to the problem of sharing equitably the cost and responsibility of defence in the Indian Ocean and the eastern approaches to India.

Stating that Mr. Bevin may not find it easy to convince some of his colleagues of the need to co-ordinate quickly a Commonwealth policy towards Communism—if such a thing is possible—with the economic programmes that Washington may have in mind, "The Economist" added:

"On the other hand, he should not find it difficult to convince them that his policy of 'integration' in Western Europe—even in its military aspect—does not in its present phase jeopardise any vital Commonwealth interest."

The weekly paid a tribute to "the instinct and sense of duty that drive Mr. Bevin, though ailing, to travel all the way to Ceylon to meet his colleagues of the Commonwealth."

KISSED SO HARD, HE BROKE HIS NOSE!

NEW YORK: (IPS) The famous actor, Moll Turner of Richmond, Virginia made news the other day. He kissed his leading lady so hard on the stage during the play in the Richmond theatre, that he fractured his nose.

He was rushed to the hospital immediately for treatment. He was laid up for four days. The State Industrial Commission has awarded him about 500 dollars as compensation for injuries suffered in line of duty.

BAO DAI TO RELEASE POLITICALS

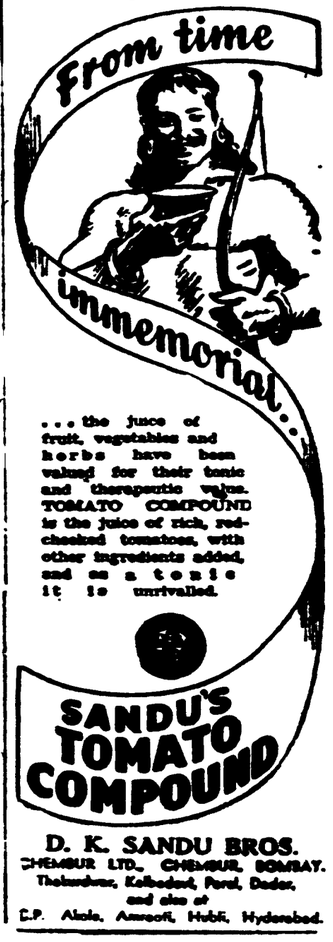
SAIGON (INDO-CHINA), Jan. 1. (PTI-Reuter): Ex-Emperor Bao Dai, head of Viet Nam State is expected to mark the transfer of power in Indo-China by ordering the release of many Viet Namese political prisoners, it was learned from a usually reliable source here yesterday.

During the celebrations on Friday, when France formally handed over power to the ex-Emperor, cries of "release political convicts" were heard in Saigon streets.

Two Quit Congress

AMBALA, January 1. (P.T.I.): Two members of Ambala Congress Lala Amarnath, and Raghunath Tyagi have resigned from the Congress and joined the Socialist Party.

Lala Amarnath in a statement said today that "the Congress had fallen from its lofty ideals and the programme and policy of the Socialist Party alone could help overcome the economic crisis".



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Andhra Province: All Issues Settled

PARTITION COMMITTEE CONCLUDES TALKS

MADRAS, JAN. 1 (P.T.I.).

COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON ALL ISSUES RAISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE FORMATION OF THE ANDHRA PROVINCE HAS BEEN REACHED BY THE EIGHT-MEMBER PARTITION COMMITTEE.

The eight-member Partition Committee at its meeting this morning concluded its discussions on various issues connected with the formation of the Andhra Province and reached complete agreement on all issues including arrangements for the location of the temporary capital. it is officially announced.

The Partition Committee, however, will meet again tomorrow to finalise the draft order for the formation of the Andhra Province to be issued by the Governor-General under the Government of India Act.

The Madras Cabinet is meeting on Tuesday to ratify the "agreed recommendations" of the Partition Committee and forward them to the Government of India for taking steps to create the new Province.

An official spokesman of the Partition Committee said that agreement had also been reached on the question of the future control of the Tungabhadra Irrigation Project and the administration of the six Kannada speaking taluks of the Bellary District.

Mr. T. Prakasam, Former Premier and member of the Partition Committee has, it is learnt, today submitted a note of dissent to the recommendations of the Partition Committee for the formation of the Andhra Province.

His minutes of dissent relates to the division of assets and liabilities and the location of the temporary headquarters of the Andhra capital.

U. N. Hastening To Its End

MALAN'S PROPHECY

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Daniel Malan, South African Prime Minister, said in a New Year message broadcast last night that Communism and anti-Communism at the opening of the century's second half stand opposed to each other "more fully armed than ever before."

He said "the present world situation seems to offer scanty for hope" and added:

"The universal world organisation established for the specific purpose of maintaining and ensuring world peace is not only standing by in impotence but is continually occupying itself with an unjustified and intolerable interference in the domestic affairs of its member states; thereby assisting to bring discredit upon itself and hastening towards its own end as a greater failure than the old League of Nations could ever have been said to be.

"Our only hope, therefore, seems necessarily to be vested in the only alternative, namely, the obviousness of the insanity of war, the fundamental unity of the human race educated by experience and the co-operation with each other of like minded nations of the world."

INDIAN ESTIMATE OF CHINA SITUATION

U. S. Agreement

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. James Reston, Diplomatic Correspondent of "The New York Times", said today that the American State Department was "impressed" and "inclined to agree" with an estimate of the situation in China made by Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru during his visit to the United States last year.

This estimate was presumed to have formed the basis for the Indian recognition of the Communist Government in China, Mr. Reston said.

REYKJAVIK: The Icelandic Journalist Organisation also voted by 26 to 15 to withdraw from the International Journalists Organisation.

NO REUNION, SAYS NEHRU

(Continued from page 1)

Akhand Bharat, had chosen to put it forward to "side-track and mislead the people" in India.

This was the most dangerous type of propaganda, and Pandit Nehru warned the people against such "irresponsible talk."

IN A DEMOCRACY

Pandit Nehru continued: It was hoped that with the establishment of Pakistan, the communalism of the Muslim League had shifted to that country from India for good. He deplored that for some time past fresh attempts were being made in India by some people to rouse the communal feelings of Hindus and make them look at the problems facing this land from what he called "a narrow and restricted" approach.

The Prime Minister asserted that in a democracy—and in India they had pledged themselves to a democratic form of Government—there was no room for communalism. He considered it a highly dangerous game for any one to appeal to the communal feelings of any section of the people, even though it might be the majority community, for he thought there could be no greater disservice to this country. To preach the same policy of communalism—that had resulted in great killings and inhuman and brutal massacres barely a year and a half ago—in India again was "sheer madness".

GANDHIAN PATH

They must realise once for all that there was no hope of preserving freedom and making India a great and prosperous nation, which was now their objective, if communalism reared its head again in this country. He would therefore impress on them trat it was their foremost duty and primary responsibility to rid themselves of communal and narrow spirit.

Pandit Nehru said he was confident that the people of this country would go the road that Mahatma Gandhi had shown them. They should not forget so soon that Gandhiji had given away his precious life in fighting communalism, and Pandit Nehru was convinced that India could become a prosperous and powerful nation only by following Gandhiji's basic policy and principles.

OF REDS

Pandit Nehru sharply criticised the activities of the Communists in India and said it appeared to him that they had no policy except that of indulging in subversive activity such as acts of sabotage, loot, dacoity, and murder. "If the Communists have any set policy, we shall certainly be prepared to consider it and see how far it is workable." The Prime Minister declared that the Government was determined not to tolerate any activity designed to result in anarchy and chaos in this land. He warned the people not to allow themselves to be duped by those who were out to create disorder and chaos.

"Making an earnest appeal to the people to bear their present difficulties with fortitude and courage, Pandit Nehru said that after his recent visit to England his admiration for Britons had increased. People in England had been putting up with much greater hardships than people in India in regard to food, housing and clothing. But then in that country he did not hear loud complaints from the public, as we do here in India. This was an example for the Indian people to copy with profit, he said.

FIFTY YEARS OF POLITICIANS

A TIME Report

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—"1900 expected the next 50 years to belong to the businessman, or perhaps the scientist, or the educator. It would have been amazed to know that, for good and ill, the next 50 years were to belong to the politician and his uneasy stepbrother, the soldier" So writes TIME, The Weekly Newsmagazine of the World, in a special report in its January 2 issue, where the editors present a forward and a backward look at our times, and interpret the age if two world wars, the great depression and the arrival of the atomic age

TIME writes, 'On January 1, 1900, the world looked forward to the twentieth century with a degree of confidence unequalled by any previous age and unregained since. Certain fateful ideas and forces had been gathering momentum since 1848. Nationalism, capitalism, socialism, secularism were all clearly recognized by 1900. In the half-century to come they were to combine and explode, old savageries were to be reborn.

"One of the Half-Century's greater politicians was Winston Churchill. Sometimes wrong and often right, he fought his way toward the heart of every storm. Like his contemporaries, Churchill was to struggle through depths and rise to heights unimaginable to 1900.

"Other ages may have suffered greater agonies; none suffered greater suprises Much that seemed for the best turned out for the worst, Gemany's progress led to Sarajevo and later to Belsen. Japan's progress became Pearl Harbor. The overthrow of the Czar became Communist dictatorship. The greatest triumphs of capitalism fell prey to socialism and bureaucracy. Science led to Hiroshima.

"Winston Churchill's chief contribution was to warn of the rocks ahead, and to lead the rescue parties. He was not the man who designed the ship; what he did was to launch the lifeboats. That a free world survived in 1950, with hope of more progress and less calamity, was due in large measure to his exertions."

The magazine goes on to call Mr. Churchill as TIME's "Man of the Half-Century".

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS CAUSED BY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Situation Better, Says Nehru

NAGPUR, January 1, (PTI).

OUTLINING the causes for the stray incidents in Calcutta, Pandit Nehru said here today that West Bengal had suffered more from partition and its after-effects than any part of India in the economic sense. The situation in that city was 'a difficult and mixed question', but according to his information, conditions were "somewhat better than they have been in the past.

The Prime Minister, who was replying to questions put by pressmen at Government House, said that they got "a rather exaggerated idea" of the situation in Calcutta. Calcutta was a very big city and some incident might take place in some corner, but he thought the newspapers made it look big".

Firstly, Pandit Nehru said, West Bengal had suffered more from partition and its after-effects than any part of India. Punjab suffered more in the sense of "the mass killing of people" but economically, West Bengal had suffered more. Even before, they had a heavy population in West Bengal which had now become heavier.

Secondly, more than any Province West Bengal had a larger number of the lower middle-class population which had suffered tremendously in the economic conditions of today everywhere and consequently vast numbers of unemployment and scarcity and other factors had led to the present situation in that Province.

The Prime Minister made the following observations in the course of the press interview:

INDIA AND THE PACIFISTS CONFERENCE: He thought it would be "a very good thing" if India could make a substantial reduction in her expenditure on armaments and thus set an example to other nations. But to what extent, of course, they would have to decide after witnessing the realities. "I have no doubt that gradually we will do it, some time or other," he added.

Asked whether the Pacifists Conference would have any effect on the world situation, Pandit Nehru said that it was all a question of the proper time. "I cannot say what effect the Pacifists would have, but I have no doubt that all these efforts have some effect. When the time is ripe, we will have a big effect"

ISRAEL: India would recognise Israel after having considered the various factors of the situation, including a settlement of the matters at present handled by the United Nations.

INDIA ABROAD

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA: He said that there was propaganda against India abroad "to some extent."

"The mere fact that India counts and it is rather an important entity in international affairs makes other countries try to prevent India having her full weight." While it was being done as part of the normal propaganda, Pandit Nehru said, he was entirely opposed to counteract such propaganda by the same methods. Ultimately, he said, the best propaganda was the work which they did in their own country. In August-September, 1947, when the situation in India was "terrible", their status fell in the minds of the people abroad. They had to have some machinery to put across the people telling them of the facts and what actually they were doing.

The way in which they met that situation and the way the States' question had been solved rapidly "created impression of our perseverence and strength.

SOUTH AFRICA: Asked if the Government of India's attitude to the Cape Town agreement would change if Pakistan dropped out of the February 6 talks between India, Pakistan and South Africa at Cape Town, Pandit Nehru said: "Our policy has not changed. We are dealing with South Africa. We have been thus far in co-operation with Pakistan. If Pakistan does not fully co-operate with us, we are very sorry, but the question is between us and South Africa. We do not drop out. We are having this conference because of the resolution of the United Nations. We will see whether it succeeds or not."

COMMUNISTS

Asked whether the Communist Party had not been banned because of India's relations with the Soviet Union, Pandit Nehru said that the Soviet Union's policy had always been that they were not concerned with the internal conditions in the country. "Officially, they are not concerned as to how we are dealing with our conditions", he added.

Pandit Nehru was asked about the steps taken by the Government to deal with blackmarketing. He said that so far as Government were concerned, any person found guilty, however eminent or influential he might be, should be proceeded against.

"Our difficulty has been that it is difficult to get legal evidence. "Some of those who indulged in blackmarketing had such resources at their disposal that they managed to escape the eyes of law, without leaving a shred of evidence behind. Unless Government changed the law completely and made a summary procedure, they could not succeed fully, but the difficulty again was of finding adequate evidence.

Pandit Nehru said in reply to another question that he was opposed to the idea of private enterprise for broadcasting. The doctrine of state-owned Radio was the best, he said

He could not think of any country, except the United States, where broadcasting was owned by private enterprise. There should of course, be more or less what the British Government had done, that is B. B. C. They could have an autonomous corporation which was supposed to be fair to all shades of opinion but which nevertheless would be Government controlled.

Radio should never be ultimately outside Government control but they should provide for propagation of party views. It was too powerful a weapon for private enterprise. It would be good thing if the A. I. R. became an autonomous corporation controlled by independent public men.

A correspondent asked Pandit Nehru the secret of his "so much energy". With a broad smile, he replied: "that is a very tricky question".

BARODA, Jan. 1, (PTI): All the 110 under-trial prisoners connected with the Baroda Maharaja's household employees strike excepting Mr H. R. Gokhale, President of the Household Employees Union, have now been released on bail. Eighty-three of them were released tonight while 27 were released last evening. They have now to appear in court when their cases come up for hearing.

COOCH BEHAR MERGED WITH W. BENGAL

Dr. Roy Takes Over From Chief Commissioner

COOCH BEHAR, January 1 (P.T.I).

THE 450-year-old Cooch Behar State whose administration had been taken over by the Government of India in September last, was finally merged today with the Province of West Bengal.

Hundreds of people from different parts of the State and from West Bengal were present at a public meeting held here this morning when the West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy explained the implications of the integration and welcomed the citizens of Cooch Behar into the Province of West Bengal as also into the constitutional set-up of the Indian Union.

The meeting over, Dr. Roy proceeded to the State Secretariat, where he formally took over charge from the Chief Commissioner, Mr. V. I. Nanjappa, who had been administering the State on behalf of the Government of India since its integration with the Indian Union on September 12 last.

Lying between Assam and West Bengal, the State of Cooch Behar has an area of over 1,300 square miles with a population of six and a half lakhs.

The revenue of the State, according to this year's budget, amounts to Rs. one crore and eleven lakhs. In the matter of food production Cooch Behar is a surplus area, producing about 30 lakh maunds of paddy annually. It grows the best kind of tobacco in this part of the country, fetching a revenue of Rs. 40 lakhs annually as export duty. It also produces about 52,000 bales of jute.

Terrorists Wreck Train: Kill Driver

SINGAPORE, Jan. 1, (PTI-Reuter): Communist terrorists today wrecked a passenger train and shot and killed its Eurasian engine driver between Arau and Padangbesar in Perlis just south of the Siam border.

The fireman was seriously burned and a mail attendant on the train is still missing. The eight passengers escaped injury.

Ujjain Sweepers Demand More Pay

(From Our Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, Jan. 1: The Sweepers of Ujjain City has given a notice to the Municipality to pay them the basic pay of Rs. 24 per month from January 1 and the arrears of last few months by January 30.

The Sweepers have threattened to go on general strike from January 30 in case their demands are rejected.

The Municipal ad-hoc committee, it is reported, has demanded one month.

A HISTORIC YEAR FOR MALAYA

Bandits' Morale Shaken

SINGAPORE, Jan. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, British Commissioner General for South-East Asia, declared in a New Year message yesterday that the number of surrenders now taking place in Malaya indicated that the "outlaws in the jungle" would see the New Year "with bitterly disappointed hopes and badly shaken morale."

"In spite of the energy and resource which had to be expended in fighting terrorism, the Government and community leaders have found ample time and energy to continue their notable work towards creating a finer "Malaya", he said.

"A year which has seen such achievements as the passage of far-reaching development plans through the Legislature, the foundation of the University of Malaya and the pioneering labours of the Communities Liaison Committee towards the shaping of a harmonious and happy nation, is a year worthy to be called historic."

WIPING OUT ALL REDS SOON

South Korean Hope

SEOUL (Korea), Jan. 1, (PTI-Reuter): More than 2,000 Communists were killed by the South Korean Army during 1949 with the loss of only 700 soldiers, South Korean Defence Minister Shin Shung-mo announced today

He forecast the complete annihilation of all remaining "Communist guerillas" in South Korea by March

Many deaths resulted from nearly 1,000 sorties, skirmishes and battles along the 38th Parallel of latitude separating Communist North Korea from formerly American-occupied South Korea.

INDONESIANS FAVOUR SECULAR STATE

Seek India's Collaboration, Says Amrit Kaur

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1, (P. T. I): India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, interviewed here today, said that all the leaders of Indonesia were difinitely in favour of a secular State. She added that there were small rival parties, one of which wanted to make the country an Islamic State.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who represented India at the inauguration of the United States of Indonesia was greatly impressed by the friendliness of the leaders and the people of Indonesia.

They never forgot, she said, the interest Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had taken in Indonesia's struggle for freedom. They were very anxious for collaboration with India.

The women in Indonesia, she said, were modern, the customary laws of the country gave them equal rights with the men and, therefore, they were not anxious to be governed by the Islamic law which would not give them the same rights of inheritance as they were enjoying today.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur left for Delhi this afternoon by air.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

I HAVE had a visitor who was in no mood to be wished a Happy New Year. And it was not Prohibition, nor Sugar Scarcity, nor bad rations, nor even the Housing Confusion which had got him down but a purely personal calamity. He had bought some time in December a bottle of hair oil. He had been told that it was absolutely IT and so he had put it in his cupboard, fully determined not to use any of it till January 1, 1950.

Very good. On Saturday night, December 31, he took out the bottle, blew the dust off the neck, stroked it lovingly and put it on his dressing-table.

Now my friend is one of those chaps who tend to get up in the middle of the night and potter round his room without turning the light on. He also has the habit of laying his spectacles on the dressing-table. Well, exactly at midnight the telephone rang shrilly. He jumped up, rushed to the dressing-table and, in groping for his spectacles, brushed the hair-oil bottle off the table to the floor where it crashed into fragments, and dashed to the phone. At the other end, I was rather annoyed at his lack of response to my kindly thought and abruptly rung off when I realised the temper he was in.

And what do you think? Was he round in the morning to apologise for his disgraceful and abusive conduct? Not on your life. He had come over because every New Year's Day he had done this for the last umpteen years and also to make me feel a heel. I don't know why but everybody, some time or other, is trying to do this to me and some people are trying it all the time.

Was it my fault that, in the dark mystery of the night, his bottle of hair-oil had nestled up to his pair of spectacles? Certainly not.

I have no patience with humanity in its snivelling mood and my friend had not even the (slightly) redeeming element of femininity. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's 'Laugh and the world laughs with you; Weep and you weep alone' makes me World Citizen Number One. But, to return, this fellow was not blaming me; he was merely sitting before me, a dumb sufferer of the malacious fate which, he insisted, had picked me out as the instrument of his persecution. If I had not rung up at that unearthly hour, he might have tried the hair oil on New Year's Day.

Have you ever, he asked as a metaphorical tear slid down a metaphorical nose, wanted to do something very badly on a special day and then after all your planning found your plan thwarted? Have you not seen that, however, small a thing, it leaves you frustrated and miserable?

Well, the answer to both questions is in the negative. But, speaking strictly academically and touching wood the whole time, if I planned the thing I would not break the bottle of hair-oil. I explained tactfully to my friend that he was getting superstitious and foolish; that, if I had not phoned up at the precise moment, he would have been jerked out of bed for some other reason — after all, damn it, he does confess to getting up almost every day in the middle of the night and mostly without my instrumentalizing for Fate; and, finally, that despite the irrelevant accident of bottle-breaking for which no one but his own clumsy self was to blame, he might still have fulfilled his petty ambition by mopping up the oil from the floor and rubbing it on his miserable head. After all, he had bought the oil not the bottle, and so why make a song and dance about it? But he went away unconsoled and, I suspect, nursing another grouse against me.

This is what convinces me that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and our other leaders are hundred per cent right when they say that as a nation we are sadly lacking in initiative.

POLICE FIRED WITHOUT PROVOCATION

Constable's Evidence In Nigerian Inquiry

ENUGU, (Nigeria), Jan. 1 (PTI-Reuter).

THE twenty-four-year old General Secretary of Nigeria's 30,000 strong Union Front yesterday warned that unless the authorities acted on its recommendations for higher wages his group could "not be responsible for what happened."

A trade union official, of the National Labour Committee, was giving evidence at the resumed enquiry into colliery disorder last month at Enugu in which 21 striking miners died under police fire.

A medical witness said that the casualty list had risen to 21 on Christmas Eve when a wounded worker died in hospital. He made his statement in reply to a question by the Inquiry Commissioner, Mr. R. W. Williams, whose illness from food poisoning had delayed the hearings for three days.

ORDER TO FIRE

The miners called African Lance-Corporal Constable Alexander Akoli, non-commissioned officer in charge of the police detachment at the colliery, when they gave their evidence about what happened on November 18.

Akoli said British Police Senior Superintendent Philip ordered the police constables to load their rifles after the sit-down strikers had refused to remove explosives from the mines. Philip and another police officer named Brown pointed their revolvers at the crowd, he said.

"Workers shouted and Philip fired. Brown fired as well and two men fell among workers. Then I heard the order 'Fire'. Police constables shot the workers. They had no chance to go backwards They scattered left and right."

Akoli said the constables redirected their aim on the workers, who numbered about 200.

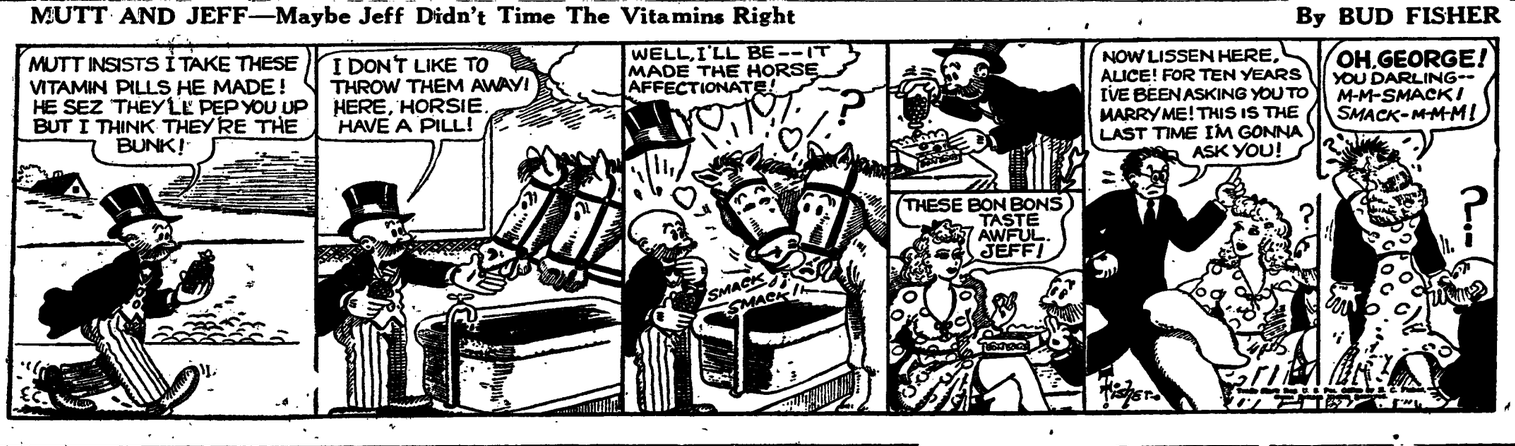
VICTIMISATION

Akoli said the workers had not carried bows and arrows, spears and hatchets. They carried only picks and shovels. There was no dancing and singing and the crowd was not pressing the police.

Sir William Fitzgerald, Commission Chairman asked why it was the explosive were not removed. Akoli said he did not know.

Mr. H. Davis, for the miners, asked that Government employed witnesses for the miners be given an assurance by the Commission that they would not be victimised for giving evidence. The Chairman said that was unnecessary as the enquiry was a British constituted court.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff Didn't Time The Vitamins Right — By BUD FISHER



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